Friday
4th February, 1949

# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

(PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)]

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## 1949

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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEBATES

## (PART I—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Friday, 4th February, 1949.*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

## STARRED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### ORAL ANSWERS.

#### MANUFACTURE OF BREN GUNS AND RIFLES IN KANPUR FACTORY AND POSITION OF AMMUNITION FACTORY HYDERABAD

*124. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Bren Guns and Rifles are manufactured in Kanpur War Time Factory and if so, what is the daily production?

(b) Are the rifles required for the training of cadets and recruits now available in sufficient number?

(c) What is the position of the Ammunition Factory at Hyderabad?

(d) Has it been taken charge of by the Ministry of Defence?

(e) If not, why not?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) Bren Guns or Rifles are not manufactured at the Kanpur Factory at present.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). There is no Ammunition Factory at Hyderabad.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** May I know whether these Bren Guns are manufactured at Ishapur, and whether it is contemplated to remove them from there to Kanpur?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I am not in a position to answer that question.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** What is the production of rifles in this country to-day?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I regret, Sir, it is not in the public interest to answer that question.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Are they working now as heavily as they used to do during the war time?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** The House will be glad to know that they are working better than they used to do in war time.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** What kind of ammunition factory is there at Hyderabad? What do they produce?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** There is no ammunition factory at Hyderabad. There may be some factory making *barchas* and *bhallas*.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Do they make any kind of arms?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** No, as far as I know.

**Mr. Homi Mody:** Is the capacity achieved during war-time in the matter of production of rifles being maintained?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Yes.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Bren Gun Factory which has shifted from Hyderabad been fixed in some place and is it in working order today?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I think I replied to one of the questions put by my honourable friend in the last session, that arrangements are being made to put the Bren Gun Factory in one of the Centres..

ADMISSION OF INDIAN STUDENTS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN ENGLAND

*125. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what is the number of Indian students in England and whether all of them have found admission in Colleges, Universities and Educational Institutes? If not, why not?

(b) Have Government taken steps to get admission for them?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) ۴۶۰ گورنمنٹ سکالرس آجکل انگلینڈ میں تعلیم پا رہے ہیں - سب کو تعلیم کے لئے وہ جگہیں مل گئیں ہیں جن کے لئے وہ بھیجے گئے تھے -

اوورسیز سکالر شپ سکیم کے ماتحت ۱۲۴ سکالرس دیسی ریاستوں کے بھی بھیجے گئے ہیں - ان سب کو بھی جگہیں مل گئیں ہیں -

کوئی وِدیارتھی بغیر انتظام کے باہر نہیں بھیجا جاتا ہے - جب معلوم ہو جاتا ہے کہ اسکے داخلے کا انتظام ہو گیا ہے تب اسکو بھیجا جاتا ہے -

(b) سوال پیدا نہیں ہوتا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) 460 Government Scholars are at present in England. All of them have secured admission for the courses of study for which they were sent.

124 Indian States Students have also been sent to England under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme. These students also have secured admission.

No student is sent abroad unless it has been confirmed that admission arrangements for him have been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

مسٹر آر - کے - سدھوا : میرا سوال جو وِدیارتھی گورنمنٹ کے ماتحت بھیجے گئے ہیں ان کے متعلق نہیں ہے - میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہندوستان کے جو وِدیارتھی اپنے خرچ سے گئے ہیں اُن کے لئے کوئی شکایت آئی ہے کہ اُن کو جگہیں نہیں ملی ہیں -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question does not relate to students sent by the Government. What I want to know is whether any complaints have been received in respect of those Indian students who went on their own expense and could not secure admission?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : نہیں ایسی کوئی شکایت ملسٹری کے علم میں نہیں ہے

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No. There is no such complaint within the knowledge of the Ministry.

مسٹر آر - کے - سدھوا : وہاں کے ہائی کمشنر نے ایک سٹیٹمنٹ نکالا تھا کہ سو دو کے قریب ہندوستانی وِدیارتھیوں کو جگہ نہیں مل رہی ہے اور اُن کی ہدایت یہ ہے کہ جب تک گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ان کا بندوبست نہیں کرتی تب تک وہ نہ آئیں -

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The High Commissioner there issued a statement that nearly two hundred students could not secure admission. His instructions are that unless the Government of India make arrangements for them, they should not come.

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : آنریبل ممبر کے سامنے یہ بات رہنی چاہیے کہ ۱۹۴۱-۴۲ میں جب پرانی سکیم چل رہی تھی تو اس طرح کی مشکلات پیش آئی تھیں - لیکن اس کے بعد منسٹری نے برابر کوشش کی اور جہاں تک میرا خیال ہے اسوقت کوئی دقت پیش نہیں آتی ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member should keep this in view that during the course of the operation of the old scheme such difficulties did arise. But after that the Ministry always did its best, and so far as I am aware no such difficulty is experienced at present.

مسٹر آر- کے- سدھوا : میں یہ دریافت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ صحیح بات ہے کہ ہائی کمشنر نے پہلی دسمبر کو ایک سٹیٹمنٹ نکالا ہے جسمیں یہ لکھا ہے کہ—

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** I should like to know whether it is a fact that the High Commissioner issued a statement on the 1st of December to the effect that. . . . . .

"More than 200 Indian students who arrived this year for higher studies are finding it difficult to get into the Universities, technical institutions and also they find difficulty in getting accommodation."

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : اگر آنریبل ممبر چاہتے ہیں تو میں اس بارے میں تحقیقات کرونگا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** If the honourable member so desires, I will make enquiries into the matter.

श्री एच. वी. कामत : क्या इन स्कालर्स को जगह दिलाने में हाई कमिश्नर से कोई मदद मिलती है ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Does the High Commissioner render any Assistance in securing admission for these scholars?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یقیناً ملتی ہے - آخر وہ آفس اسی لئے رہتا ہے کہ سٹوڈنٹس کو مدد دے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Surely he does. After all that office is there to help the Students.

श्री एच. वी. कामत : क्या वजीर तालीम की नजर में श्री शरत चन्द्र बोस का बयान पेश आया है जिसमें उनहों ने कहा था.....

"Nothing whatsoever is being done by the Indian Embassy in London to help Indian students for getting educational facilities. The help they get is in finding a few boarding houses and hostels for them."

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Has the Honourable Minister seen the statement made by Shri Sarat Chandra Bose in which he said:

"Nothing whatsoever is being done by the Indian Embassy in London to help Indian students for getting educational facilities. The help they get is in finding a few boarding houses and hostels for them."

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : میرے خیال میں یہ بیان حقیقت کے خلاف

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** To me this statement appears to be quite contrary to the actual facts.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का ख्याल रखेगी कि जबकि विद्यार्थी हिन्दुस्तान से वहां जायं तो सिर्फ उन लोगों को पासपोर्ट दिया जाय जिन के लिए वहां की यूनीवर्सिटियों और कालजों में जगह का इन्तजाम हो जाय ।

**Seth Govind Das:** Will Government keep in view that in future when students from India go there, passports are issued to those only for whom arrangements have been made to secure admission in Universities and Colleges there?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : جیسا کہ میں ابھی کہہ چکا ہوں ۱۹۴۷ سے یہ تعلق ملسلہ کے سامنے ہے - اور اسی تعلق پر کام ہوتا ہے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** As I have just said, this practice has been followed by the Ministry since 1947, and things are being done accordingly.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** May I draw the attention of the Honourable Minister to a number of specific instances of students who have not been sponsored by Government and who are now in great difficulty for want of admission. Will the Honourable Minister take any steps to help them in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : ہاں ، میں اس بارے میں تحقیقات کرونگا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes. I will make enquiries into the matter.

## PRICE INDEX OF VARIOUS COMMODITIES

*126. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether in pursuance of the Pay Commission's report, an All India Index of the prices of various commodities has been prepared?

(b) If so, where is it available and if not, why has such an index not yet been prepared?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The compilation of a table of all-India cost of living index numbers has presented in practice greater difficulties than the Pay Commission anticipated and these have been considerably enhanced by the partition of the country since the Commission reported. The efforts so far made to meet these difficulties have not yielded satisfactory results. The whole question of determining the lines on which an average cost of living index for divided India is to be calculated and the manner in which the resultant figure is to be linked up with the standard cost before the war will require further detailed expert examination. Government have recently adopted certain measures for improving and strengthening its statistical organisation which, it is expected, will help in solving this problem.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** In view of the Pay Commission's decision that the periodical index numbers statement should be published to enable the country and the people to know what dearness allowance should be given, may I know whether any measures are being taken by the Government to publish them, within as short a time as possible?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The whole question of the cost of living index on the lines suggested by the Pay Commission will depend for its usefulness on the extent to which you can link up whatever cost of living index you can prepare today with the cost of living prepared before the war, and the question of partition comes into the picture very much. Partition has disturbed the whole basis of the statistical data that it has become a much more difficult process than was realised by the Pay Commission.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** That is true. But the point is even with the partition, is the Government serious about it, or do they not want to prepare the index numbers, because it is difficult.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I do not want the House to get the impression that the Government has been inactive in the matter. I can say that our statistical organisations have been very active with this matter. We are having the matter in hand and we realise its importance, not merely the importance of having index numbers, but also of having them as soon as possible.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have given any increase in dearness allowance on any basis, as reported by the Pay Commission?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I take it that the honourable member is referring to the grant of additional dearness allowance recently made. Yes, it was an *ad hoc* grant.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** May I know whether, since the Pay Commission Report and the fixation of dearness allowance thereafter, the Government have taken the first step in granting an increase in dearness allowance considering that the cost of living has gone up considerably?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The dearness allowance which was granted by Government last month was the first instance of an additional dearness allowance being granted by Government after the first statement that they have issued on the recommendations of the Pay Commission. This last grant of dearness allowance was not necessarily based on the recommendation of the Pay Commission. It was done independently of the recommendation of the Pay Commission. It was granted in the nature of an *ad hoc* allowance.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Is it the intention of the Government to disregard the recommendation of the Pay Commission in regard to the grant of dearness allowance in future?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I think we made it clear in the statement issued on 20th January regarding the grant of this additional dearness allowance that, in the present financial condition of the country, it is impossible to link up dearness allowance absolutely with the cost of living index.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Am I to interpret the Honourable Minister's statement to mean that dearness allowance will never be linked with the increase in prices but will only be on an *ex gratia* basis.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the present condition, that is the position.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Are the Government prepared to collect index figures for rural India also?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I will be making the task very much difficult. I should like to try a hand on it.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know to what extent the Mmistry of Fiuance is utilising the Statistical Department of the Commerce Ministry and whether there is any policy of co-ordination between that Department which was the former Statistical Department of the whole Government of India and the Ministry of Finance?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, which is part of the Ministry of my Honourable Colleague the Commerce Minister, has been functioning all these years. Government have at present under consideration the development, at any rate of a nucleus, of a Central Statistical Organisation. The whole question of linking up the existing statistical organisation with the future one is under the consideration of Government.

REPORT OF KOLHAPUR DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY TRIBUNAL

*127. **Shri R. K. Sidhva:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the tribunal consisting of Justice Koyaji appointed to enquire into the recent disturbances in Kolhapur (Bombay) has submitted its report criticising the action of some of the State Ministers of Kolhapur?

(b) Have Government taken the report into consideration and if so, with what result?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Kolhapur have been asked to take appropriate action in the matter.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know from the Honourable Minister of States whether the Ministers mentioned in this question were opposed to the idea of merger of Kolhapur with Bombay which was announced recently?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is not quite clear whether they are opposed to the merger or whether they are in favour of merger. At one time they passed a resolution in favour of merger and at another time when they were in office they did not want merger. When they are out of office they want merger.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that generallly when these Ministers are in office they are opposed to merger?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Not always.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** If there is to be merger, may I know which Government will take action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** It is difficult for me to say what the Bombay Government will do in future.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** My question was which Government will take action?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** If the merger takes place immediately then it will be the duty of the Bombay Government to take action.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** May I know when the merger is expected to take place?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The date fixed is 1st March.

CONFIRMATION OF TEMPORARY CLERKS OF THE MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*128. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the policy of Government regarding confirmation of temporary clerks in the Military Accounts Department?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Temporary clerks are graded according to their qualifications and the departmental examination they have passed. Within each grade, due regard is paid to the seniority of individuals. Such temporary clerks are then confirmed as and when vacancies arise. The number of vacancies is of course limited by the sanctioned permanent cadre.

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question.

**Shri T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar:** Is it a fact . . . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** I am calling the next question.

CONFIRMATION OF QUALIFIED CLERKS OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT

*129. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the policy or the action taken by Government to confirm clerks

of the Military Accounts Department, who have qualified themselves in a competitive departmental examination (*i.e.*, A Grade Examination)?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The Departmental Examinations such as the A Grade Examination are qualifying, not competitive, tests. The confirmation of temporary clerks within the sanctioned cadre is made having regard to their merit and the departmental examinations they have passed. A large number of clerks who passed the A Grade Examination have already been confirmed. The cases of others will be considered as and when further vacancies arise.

### Muslim Officials of Indian States having Accounts in Pakistan Bank

*130. **Shri Biswanath Das:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of high and responsible Muslim officials at present serving in different States in India have big bank balances in banks in Pakistan even to-day;

(b) if so, whether any such officer has intimated these facts to the Government of India or the State Governments concerned before or after the separation of the finances and currency of India and Pakistan or at least after the division of the Reserve Bank assets between India and Pakistan;

(c) the number of such officials serving in each of the States in India;

(d) whether Government have considered any action to be taken in this regard; and

(e) if so, what is the action proposed to be taken?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) to (c). Government have no information.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

### Nurses in Government Hospitals Contracting Tuberculosis

*131. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of nurses who have contracted tuberculosis during the last one year while serving in Government Hospitals?

(b) How many of such cases have proved fatal?

(c) What are the causes for the occurrence of such cases?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is ready.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is the Government aware that in most hospitals, the nurses are underfed and overworked and are serving under disgraceful conditions?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government are aware of the fact and it has been recommended to all the Provinces to take up this question. The Centre is also actively engaged in ameliorating the condition of pay and status of nurses as also their living quarters.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** May I know if this is the case only in regard to nurses in hospitals and whether is it also the case with all lower paid employees in Government hospitals?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is too general.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that certain cases of extremely under paid conditions have been brought to the notice of the Honourable Minister?

**Mr. Speaker:** The main question is restricted to nurses.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Considering the nature of the work the nurses do, perhaps sometimes dirty and loathsome work that they have to do, do they get any special allowances?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** No special allowances are given for work.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order; the honourable member is arguing.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** Has not the hospital authorities refused to give free medical treatment to the nurses suffering from tuberculosis?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** That is quite incorrect.

### INTERFERENCE BY RAJPRAMUKH OF PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION IN EAST PUNJAB POLITICS

*132. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state whether Government have received any communication from the Government of East Punjab requesting the Ministry of States to dissuade the Rajpramukh of Patiala and East Punjab States Union from interfering in East Punjab politics and its affairs?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is the Government aware that the Rajpramukh has got a party of his own known as Panthic Durbar of which he is the President and which is being financed by himself and which functions outside the State as well as inside the State?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I know nothing about the Rajpramukh having a party of his own, but so far as interference of the Rajpramukh in the affairs of the East Punjab Government is concerned, his attention was drawn to the complaint. A similar complaint was however, received from the Rajpramukh about some of the Ministers of the East Punjab Government interfering in the administration of his State, their attention has also been drawn to it. They have both been asked to keep within the limits of propriety and decency.

### DISBANDMENT OF SUPERFLUOUS HYDERABAD STATE FORCES

†*133. **Pandit Mukut Bihari Lal Bhargava:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state what was the strength of the Nizam's Army at the time when the Nizam's forces surrendered and the Military Governor took charge of the administration of the State?

(b) Have any steps been taken to disband such of the forces as were in excess of the normal strength according to the terms of the agreement between the two Governments?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) 18,712 all ranks.

(b) Yes, troops in excess of the agreed strength are being disbanded.

*134.—*135. [WITHDRAWN]

### WORLD PRODUCTION OF OPIUM AND PROHIBITION IN INDIA

*136. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total production of opium in the world and the quantity produced by each country?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

(b) How much opium is consumed in India for medicinal purposes and how much for scientific purposes?

(c) By which year will opium consumption be totally prohibited in India?

(d) Do Government propose to have a conference of representatives of all provinces to discuss the question of the prohibition of opium?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The information is not available.

(c) It is not possible to forecast the year by which Opium for oral consumption will be totally prohibited.

(d) Yes.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Is there any possibility to forecast the year by which Opium for oral consumption will be totally prohibited?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am afraid I can give no indication of the time when it will be available.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Has Government taken any steps to enquire how much of the opium is actually used for medicinal purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is very difficult for me on the data available to me to give a precise answer to that question. I could perhaps tell the honourable member that before the War, the League of Nations laid down the standard consumption for medicinal and scientific purposes, which I believe, was 6 oz. per ten thousand of population. From the latest figures of Indian consumption that I have seen our consumption at present is slightly below that figure.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it the aim of the Government to have total prohibition of opium in India except for medicinal purposes, and if so, why an enquiry is not made regarding the quantity which is necessary for medicinal purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As I said in a reply that I gave the other day, the whole question of implementing this policy will be taken up for consideration in connection with the All India Conference, which I am calling very shortly.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In view of the fact that the Government of India have been a party to all International conferences regarding prohibition of Opium, could the Honourable Minister please state what active steps have been taken regarding the prohibition of Opium in India?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Consistently with the administrative difficulties, we have been trying our best to put in force this policy which has been announced by Government. What we have done recently in connection with that is that we have issued a direction to all provinces and states to cut down their indent for Opium on our factories by ten per cent. for the current year, but I should certainly look into the question of adopting some means whereby this policy could be implemented more quickly.

**Shri Biswanath Das:** In spite of these active steps are the Government aware of the fact that consumption of Opium has increased and the Provincial income under this head has considerably been increased in the last ten years?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am afraid I cannot say whether it has increased but I am quite willing to admit that the revenue derived by the provinces is very considerable.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Does the Government realize that owing to the indifferent attitude of the Government of India in this matter, the provinces which have already introduced prohibition shall have to relax their own policy?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Sita Ram S. Jajoo:** Is the information of total production of Opium in India also not available?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** The total production in India is not available, the reason being the cultivation of Opium, as the honourable member knows, is confined to the U. P. and to the Simla Hill States—Himachal Pradesh —about which we have not got reliable statistics.

## GRANT TO DELHI UNIVERSITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE

*137. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state if any lump sum grant as well as any recurring grant has been made to the Delhi University for the establishment of a Tuberculosis Institute?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** Government have recognised in principle the necessity for establishing a Tuberculosis Institute at the Delhi University and a sum of Rs. 60,000 under Revenue and Rs. 1 lakh under Capital has been provided in the budget estimates for 1949-50 for the purpose. A grant of Rs. 18,500 was sanctioned last year to the University for running a Diploma course in Tubercular Diseases and a similar grant is under consideration for the current year.

**Shri B. Das:** May I know what was the necessity for Delhi University carrying out this Tuberculosis research, in view of the fact that it is a baby university and has no medical education tradition?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** It is part and parcel of the scheme for the All India Institute which I hope will come into being in Delhi and this course which has been instituted has been of very great value.

**Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** May I know if other universities of India have received any medical grants for tuberculosis or any other diseases?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** The Government of India give special development grants to all the provinces and it is for the provinces themselves to allocate such funds as they wish for special purposes.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** What were the considerations that weighed with Government in order to make Delhi the venue for this All India Medical Institute and associate with it all these various other institutes?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** This decision was taken sometime ago and I think it is very necessary for the All India Medical Institute to be here in Delhi, where we have got the land in the University area and where it will be under the direct eye of the Central Ministry of Health.

**Seth Govind Das:** Is it not a fact that Government made a statement that all such institutes will not be located in Delhi but will be distributed among the various provinces in India? Was that policy not announced by the Government?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** But this decision about the All India Medical Institute was taken sometime ago and I see no reason why it should be revised.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Was this question raised before the Standing Advisory Committee for this Department, and if so, what were its recommendations?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** This decision was taken before I came into office.

**Shri B. Das:** Cannot our national Government change the ideas of the former Government and decentralise medical education from Delhi to other places where they have larger experience?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The Honourable Minister need not answer it.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** In view of the fact that Calcutta get a large number of tuberculosis cases every year, has the Government of India any idea of starting a tuberculosis institute attached with the Calcutta University?

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad:** Also in the Patna University!

**Mr. Speaker:** I shall now not allow any more questions on this subject. Next question.

### AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY COLLEGES FOR UTKAL UNIVERSITY

*138. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University sent a letter to the Chairman of the Scientific Man Power Committee asking for funds for the establishment of an Agricultural College and a Veterinary College and also for providing facilities for post-graduate studies in Physics, Botany, Zoology and Geology in the Utkal University?

(b) What have Government decided or what do Government propose to do in the matter?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (اے) ہاں

(بی) گورنمنٹ کو ابھی تک سائنٹیفک مین پاور کمیٹی کی سفارشوں اِس بارے میں نہیں ملی ہے جنہیں وہ گورنمنٹ کے سامنے آنے اِس پر غور کیا جاویگا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India await the recommendations of the Scientific Man Power Committee before considering the matter.

### EDUCATIONISTS SENT ABROAD FOR STUDY OF ADULT (SOCIAL) EDUCATION SYSTEM

*139. **Shri Lakshminarayan Sahu:** Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any educationists have been sent to U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., China and Mexico to study the Adult (Social) Education Systems of those countries, and if so, who they are and on what principle they have been selected;

(b) whether Government propose to send educationists for such studies from every Unit of the Indian Union; and

(c) how many scholars have been sent to foreign countries during the year 1947-48 under the Overseas Scholarships Scheme and from which provinces?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : (a) گورنمنٹ آف اِنڈیا نے ابھی تک کوئی ایجوکیشنسٹ اِس غرض سے باہر کے ملکوں میں نہیں بھیجا ہے کہ آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن سسٹم کا وہاں مطالعہ کرے - یعنی اسٹڈی کرے -

(b) سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن یہ تجویز پیش کر چکی ہے اور گورنمنٹ کے سامنے ہے - گورنمنٹ چاہتی ہے کہ آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن کا جسقدر کام ملک میں ہو رہا ہے اسکی دیکھ بھال کرنے اور کاموں کو مل جل کر ایک تھدگ پر چلانے کے لئے اکسپرٹ کا ایک بورڈ بنادے - یہ بورڈ بہت جلد بننے والا ہے - یہی بورڈ اس تجویز پر بھی غور کریگا کہ کتنے آدمی باہر بھیجے جائیں اور کن کن ملکوں میں بھیجے جائیں - پھر گورنمنٹ اسکی سفارشوں کی روشنی میں اس معاملہ کو انجام دیگی -

(c) ۴۷-۴۸ میں کوئی سکالر اسمیت کے لئے باہر نہیں بھیجا گیا -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) The Government of India have not so far sent any educationists to U. K., U. S. A., U. S. S. R., China and Mexico to study the Adult (Social) Education systems of those countries.

(b) The Central Advisory Board of Education have recommended that educationists should be sent abroad to study Adult (Social) Education systems in different countries. The Government of India propose to set up a Board of Experts who will co-ordinate Social Education activities in the provinces and the centrally administered areas. Question of sending educationists abroad and the way in which such educationists are to be selected will be referred to this Board and Government will generally act on its advice.

(c) As stated above, during the year 1947-48, no scholars have been sent to foreign countries to study Adult (Social) Education.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत :** क्या इस सवाल छिस्से (c) के जवाब के मुताल्लिक बजीरे तालीम यह बतला सकेंगे कि Government of India ने Russian Government के साथ Scholar भेजने के लिये कोई बात चीत शुरु की थी ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Will the Honourable Minister please state in reference to part (c) of the question whether the Government of India had initiated any negotiations with the Russian Government for sending the scholars?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** رشیں گورنمنٹ کے ساتھ کوئی باقاعدہ بات چیت نہیں کی گئی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** No formal negotitions were carried out with the Russian Government?

**श्री एच० वी० कामत :** क्या यह ख़बर सच है जो नई दिल्ली से ग्यारह अक्तूबर को प्रकाशित हुई थी :

*(Shri H. V. Kamath: Is this news item published from Delhi on the 11th of October correct?)*

"A scheme for exchange of students between India and Russia was initiated by the Education Ministry following the receipt of about a dozen of applications from post-graduate Indian students seeking facilities for study in medicine, education, agriculture and political science in Russia. The Russian Government it is understood, agreed to provide facilities on a reciprocal basis. The scheme had, however, to be dropped on the recommendation of the Ministry of Home Affairs which did not consider the present time suitable for its implementation."

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** ہاں ایک خاص حد تک -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Yes, to a certain extent.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत :** तो यह क्यों (drop) किया गया ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Then why was it dropped?

**آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد :** اسلئے یہ معلوم ہوا تھا کہ Russia کے حالات ایسے نہیں ہیں کہ جہاں لوگوں کو بھیجا جا سکے اور اُنکو وہاں کافی سہولتیں نہیں مل سکینگی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** Because it was so learnt that conditions p evailing in Russia were not such where people could be sent, and they would not be able to get adequate facilities there.

**श्री एच० वी० कामत :** वह हालात क्यों खराब हैं और किस तरह से खराब हैं ?

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Why and how the conditions there are unfavourable?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یہ پوری کہانی تو آنریبل ممبر کو اسوقت نہیں سنائی جا سکتی لیکن منسٹری کی معلومات یہ تھیں کہ وہاں کے حالات اسوقت ایسے نہیں تھیں کہ ہمارے سٹوڈنٹس کو پوری سہولیات وہاں ملیں گی -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** This cannot be explained in detail to the honourable member at the moment. But the information obtained by the Ministry was that the conditions prevailing there at present are not such as would enable our students to get all the facilities.

شری دیش بندھو گپتا : کیا یہ امر واقعہ نہیں ہے کہ یوپی گورنمنٹ کی طرف سے ایک پروفیسر آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن کی عام تعلیم حاصل کرنے کے لئے آجکل نیویارک میں گیا ہوا ہے جہاں کہ آڈلٹ ایجوکیشن کا سوال ہی نہیں پیدا ہوتا -

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it not a fact that a Professor has been recently sent by the U. P. Government to New York to undergo general training in Adult Education, where the question of adult education does not arise at all?

آنریبل مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد : یوپی گورنمنٹ کے کاموں کے لئے آنریبل ممبر مجھے ذمہوار نہیں سمجھ سکتے -

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** The honourable member cannot hold me responsible for the actions of the U. P. Government.

### Collection of Vital Statistics in Health Ministry

*140. **Dr. V. Subramaniam:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state whether Government are aware that the present machinery for collection of vital statistics such as births and deaths, causes of death, number of persons suffering from communicable diseases, etc., in each province in India is defective?

(b) What are the arrangements made so far to obtain and tabulate correct figures? Do Government propose to make any arrangement to make the machinery perfect so that correct figures are available?

(c) Is there any separate statistical section attached to the Ministry of Health for this purpose?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) Yes.

(b) Any improvement in the existing methods of registration and compilation of vital statistics so as to ensure a reasonable degree of accuracy will be possible only if the main recommendations made by the Bhore Committee are carried out. Being aware of the urgent need of improvement in this matter the question was brought up for consideration at the Provincial Health Ministers' Conference in August last and a special committee was appointed to report on the measures that are necessary. The proposals of this Committee are awaited.

(c) There is a small Statistical Bureau attached to the office of the Director General of Health Services.

**Dr. V. Subramaniam:** Are Government going to wait till such time the Committee's recommendations are carried out?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** I have already said that a Committee has been appointed to make suggestions and we are awaiting that Committee's report.

### LOSS OF R. I. A. F. PLANES IN AIR CRASHES

†*141. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aeroplanes belonging to the R.I.A.F. lost in air crash from 15th August, 1947 to 31st December, 1948;

(b) the total value of the planes thus damaged;

(c) the number of lives and extent of property lost in such accidents;

(d) the causes for these crashes; and

(e) whether Government have taken any action to avoid recurrence of such accidents?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) to (c). It is true that a certain number of planes were lost in air crashes, but it would not be in the public interest to disclose the particulars asked for.

(d) The crashes are mainly attributable to bad weather, technical or mechanical failure and pilot error.

(e) Every flying accident is thoroughly investigated. The number and causes of these accidents are reviewed periodically and appropriate action is taken to prevent their recurrence.

### INDIANS SENT ABROAD FOR HIGHER STUDIES

†*142. **Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state the number of Indians sent abroad for higher studies?

(b) How many of them have returned and how have they been absorbed in the various services?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). 960 Government Scholars have so far been sent abroad for higher studies, out of whom 461 have returned. It might be pointed out that the Central Government is concerned primarily with the placement of Central Scholars only; of whom 216 have returned so far and 165 already employed or called for interviews prior to selection. A statement showing in detail the employment position of the returned scholars is laid on the table of the House.

234. Indian States students were also sent, out of whom 40 have returned Their placement on return is the sole responsibility of the Indian States.

*Statement Showing the names of scholars who returned to India from Foreign Countries after completing their courses and their employment position in the various services.*

| Name of the scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| *(1) Central Scholars.* | *(A) Overseas scholarships scheme* |
| (1) Mr. P. V. Krishna Iyer | Joined his old post of Assistant Station in in I.A.R.I. New Delhi. |
| (2) Mr. D. Panigrahi | Appointed as Lecturer in Central Institute of Education, Delhi. |
| (3) Mr. A. C. John | Called for interview by Chief Engineer, A.I.R. |
| (4) Mr. M. V. N. Murthy. | Absorbed in the Geological Survey of India. |

† Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

| Name of the scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| (1) *Central Scholars.* | *(A) Overseas scholarships scheme* |
| Mr. M. S. Rao | Called for interview by Director Geological Survey of India for the post of Assistant Geologist. |
| (6) Mr. P. Dayal | Appointed as temporary Assistant Director of Supplies in the office of Director of Supply, Bombay. |
| (7) Mr. N. K. Aggarwal | Appointed as Assistant Director in the Central Water Power Irrigation & Navigation Commission. |
| (8) Mr. V. Parbhakar Rao | Appointed as Entomologist in the Iceya Purohasi Central Scheme, Bangalore under the Directorate of P. P. R. & S. |
| (9) Mr. Braham Sarup | Interviewed for employment in Fisheries Res. Station, Calcutta (Grade II). |
| (10) Mr. V. R. Sarma | Called for interview for the post of Cameraman & Sound Recordist. |
| (11) Mr. R. A. P. Iyengar. | Offered the post of temporary Assistant Engineer under A.I.R. |
| (12) Mr. Sucha Singh | Called for interview at I.A.R.I. |
| (13) Mr. G. S. Murthy | Joined his old post as Res. Assistant at I.A.R.I. New Delhi. |
| (14) Mr. K. L. Khanpur | Appointed as Deputy Director in the Film Division at Bombay. |
| (15) Mr. Mushir Ahmad | Ditto. |
| (16) Mr. B. C. R. Sarkar | Joined as old post of Res. Assistant in the Animal Nutrition Section at I.V.R.I. Izatnagar. |
| (17) Mr. H. K. Chowdhury | Application sent to Director of Fisheries U.P. Government. |
| (18) Mr. S. B. Roy. | D.G.I.&S. is negotiating for his employment with (i) The Pursharam Potteries Works Ltd., Morvi Saurashtara and (ii) M/S The Deccan Porcelean & Enamel Works Ltd., Hyderabad (Dn.) |
| (19) Mr. R. R. Desikachar | Offered the post of temporary Assistant Engineer in A.I.R. |
| (20) Mr. Joseph George | Was interviewed by F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Wood Seasoning Officer at F.R.I. Dehradun, Result awaited. |
| (21) Mr. Rameshwar Mukherjee | Appointed as Res. Officer, (Biochemistry) in the I.V.R.I. Izatnagar. |
| (22) Mr. R. C. Bhutani | Appointed as Advisory Officer at I.I. of Fruit Tech. Anand Parvat Delhi. |
| (23) Mr. K. Kirpal Singh | Application for the post Garden Supdt. under Archaeology Deptt. sent to the F.P.S.C. Result awaited. |
| (24) Mr. Guru Datta | Appointed as Wool Expert, I.C.A.R. New Delhi. |
| (25) Mr. J. C. Varma | Appointed as Assistant Conservation of Forests, Andaman. |
| (26) Mr. P. S. Rao | Appointed as Assistant Development officer (Grade II) in the Directorate General, Industries & Supplies, New Delhi. |
| (27) Miss A. M. Mani | Appointed as Metriologist Grade II at the Metriological Office, Poona. |
| (28) Mr. J. N. Roy | Appointed as Assistant Engineer in A.I.R.I. Now Delhi |
| (29) Mr. S. Pradhan | Gone back to the I.A.R.I. under the I.A.R.I. under the instruction. of this Ministry. |
| (30) Mr. K. Ramachandran | Appointed as Assistant Aircraft Inspector. |
| (31) Mr. S. S. Prasad | Appointed as Junior Inspector of Mines, Mines Deptt., Dhanbad. |
| (32) Mr. R. K. Tyagarajan | Appointed as Assistant Mech. Engineer, B. N. Rly. |
| (33) Mr. J. Simon | Selected for the post of Senior Shift Charge Engineer of the Fertilizer Factory. |
| (34) Mr. Mukhtar Singh | Appointed as Agronomist (class I) at Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry. |
| (35) Mr. A. R. N. Iyer | Appointed as temporary Assistant Research Officer (Carcinology) at the Central I.F.S., Calcutta. |
| (36) Mr. K. S. Bhargava | Appointed as Assistant Professor of Botany in Banaras Hindu University. |
| (37) Mr. M. N. Mohanty | Has joined his previous post under Orissa Government. |

| Name of the scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| (1) *Central Scholars.* | *(A) Overseas scholarships scheme* |
| (38) Mr. B. B. Roy. | Offered a temporary post Assistant Phy. Chem. at I.A.R.I. New Delhi. |
| (39) Mr. K.R. Ramchandran | Case for the post Assistant Supdt. (Fodder Section), Government Live Stock Farm, Hissar, has been referred to E.P. Public Service Commission. |
| (40) Miss Vidya Vati | Offered a temporary post of Asstt. Res. Officer (Embroylogy) at the Central Fisheries Res. Station, Madras. |
| (41) Mr. G. S. Puri | Appointed as Temporary Forest Ecologist at the FRI Dehradnu |
| (42) Mr. T. J. Manickam | Appointed as Junior Architect in C.P.W.D. |
| (43) Mr. Q. C. Gupta | Appointed as Temporary Technical Officer (class I) in the Civil Aviation Department. |
| (44) Mr. B. K. Bakshi | Offered a post of Assistant Botanist by Ministry of Agriculture. |
| (45) Mr. S. P. Sharma | Appointed as Assistant Station Engineer A.I.R. |
| (46) Mr. V. Narayan Rao | Offered a post of Technical Officer in the Civil Aviation Deptt. |
| (47) Mr. B. C. Deb. | Offered a post of Assistant Soil Physiogist (class II) under I.A.R. I, New Delhi. |
| (48) Mr. R. S. Srivastava | Offered a post of Assistant Marketing Officer under the Ministry of Agriculture. |
| (49) Mr. R. P. Choudhury | Offered post of Asstt Insect. Epidomiologist by the I.A.R.I. Izatnagar. |
| (50) Mr. M. T. Phillipose | Earmarked for the post of Assistant Research Officer in the Central Fisheries Station by the Ministry of Agriculture. |
| (51) Mr. K. D. Sharma | Appointed as Junior Assistant Scientific Officer at Central Glass and Ceramic Res. Inst. Calcutta. |
| (52) Mr. P. V. Balakrishnan | Offered a post of temporary Tech. Officer in Civil Aviation Directorate (Class I). |
| (53) Mr. R. Subramanayam | Appointed as Assistant Res. Officer (Class II) at the Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras. |
| (54) Mr. N. Norris | Appointed as Assistant Fishery Technologist Deep Sea Fish[illegible] Station, Bombay. |
| (55) Mr. G. N. Suba Rao | Offered a post of temporary Meterogist (class I). |
| (56) Mr. P. K. V. Pijathaya | Offered the post of Assistant Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry |
| (57) Mr. M. R. Subramanyam | Offered the post of Assistant Geologist in the Geological Survey of India. |
| (58) Mr. P. K. Dayal | Ditto. |
| (59) Mr. A. S. Jayaraman | Offered the post of Assistant Ex. Engineer by the Defence Ministry |
| (60) Mr. G. T. Verghese | May get the post of senior Scientific Officer in the National Chemical Lab. |
| (61) Mr. S. Murtza Hussan | Bihar and Orissa Government are likely to consider him for some suitable post. |
| (62) Mr. N. S. Bhartiya | Appointed as Assistant Chief Chemist M/S Elephant Oil Mills, Bombay. |
| (63) Mr. G. Seshappa | Appointed as Temporary Class II Assistant Officer (Marine Zoology) at Central Marine Fisheries Res. Station, Madras. |
| (64) Mr. B. D. Jain | Appointed as Lecturer. Delhi University. |
| (65) Mr. O. P. Gupta | Defence Ministry is likely to offer him a suitable post after an interview. |
| (66) Mr. R. M. Mehra | May be employed in the M/S Project Pottery Co., Ltd., Jubbulpore as Technical Expert. |
| (67) Miss P. Devi | Offered a post in the I.D.R.I., Bangalore. |
| (68) Mr. R. Dayal | Delhi University may appoint him as a Lecturer in Mech. Eng. |
| (69) Mr. K. G. Tergal | May get an appointment in All India Glass Manufacturers Federation, New Delhi. |
| (70) Mr. K. Singh | Appointed as Temporary Junior Res. Officer Pulp Paper Section F.R.I., Dehradun. |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| | *(A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme* |
| (1) *Central Scholars.* | |
| (71) Mr. B. S. Grewal . | May be appointed as Colliery Supervisor under the India Government Railway Coal Department. |
| (72) Mr. M. P. Chowdhuri | I. & B. Ministry prepared to offer him a post after interview. |
| (73) Mr. S. Saha . . | Defence Ministry may appoint him to a suitable post after interview. |
| (74) Mr. N. G. Ule . | Very likely to be absorbed by the Ministry of Defence. |
| (75) Mr. V. J. Joseph . | Ditto. |
| (76) Mr. K. B. Menon . | To be absorbed by D. M. |
| (77) Mr. N. Kesaramurthy | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Lecturer. |
| (78) Mr. M. Sondhi . | Particulars circularised to Industry. |
| (79) Mr. P. G. K. Charlu . | To be interviewed by the Director of the Geological Survey of India in any day after 20-1-49. |
| (80) Mr. C. P. Ananthiskrishnan. | Appointed as Assistant Dairy Res. Institute, Bangalore. |
| (81) Mr. Joseph Fernandez | May get an appointment in Delhi Polytechnic as Lecturer in Chemical Tech. |
| (82) Mr. M. R. Verma . | Appointed as Senior Res. Officer in C.S.I.R., Delhi. |
| (83) Mr. C. P. Natrajan . | Appointed as Chemist-in-charge in the Fruit Product Control Lab. |
| (84) Mr. S. K. Mudle . | Offered a post of Assistant Development Officer (Mech. Engg.) in the D.G. I & S. |
| (85) Mr. N. Venkatesan . | Appointed 'C' Grade Project Officer, (Protective Section) in the Central Electricity Commission, Simla. |
| (86) Mr. H. Sitaram Rao | Offered the post of Documentation Officer at the Forest Research Institute, Debradun. |
| (87) Mr. N. Krishnamurthy | May get a post in C.P.W.D. |
| (88) Mr. K. R. K. Iyengar | Appointed as Temporary Technical Officer in the D.G. of Civil Aviation. |
| (89) Mr. N. Gopal Krishna | Appointed as Lecturer in Chemical Engineering Delhi Polytechnic. |
| (90) Mr. A. P. Misra . | Appointed as Temporary Assistant Systematic Mycologist under the Directorate of Plant Protection & Quarantine. |
| (91) Mr. S. M. Das Gupta. | Appointed as Temporary Senior Lecturer in Chemical Engineering and Technology (Paints & Varnishes) in Delhi Polytechnic. |
| (92) Mr. N. B. Syamal . | May get an appointment in the Himachal Pradesh. |
| (93) Mr. K. K. Iyer . . | Appointed as Dairy Bacteriologist at Indian Dairy Res. Inst., Bangalore. |
| (94) Mr. M. S. Vishwanathan | Offered a post of Lecturer by Delhi Polytechnic. |
| (95) Mr. A. K. Mandal . | Ditto. |
| (96) Mr. A. S. Srivastava | Offered a post of Technical Officer (class II) for one year in the Office of the Plant Production Advisor to Government of India. |
| (97) Mr. R. C. Saxena . | Appointed as Res. Fellow in Experimental Physics in Tata Instt. of Fundamental Res. Bombay. |
| (98) Mr. B. N. Banerjee . | Appointed as Associate Professor in Elec. Engineering at the Bengal Engineering College. |
| (99) Mr. F. N. Patel . | Appointed as Civilian Workshop Officer in the Corps of Indian Electric & Mech. Engineering. |
| (100) Mr. R. Parkash | Under consideration for the post of Director of Documents in the Ministry of I & B. |
| (101) Mr. N. Vinze . | Appointed as Assistant Ex. Engineer C.P.W.I. & Navigation Commission, New Delhi. |
| (102) Mr. M. M. Mukherjee | May get an appointment in Damodar Valley Project. |
| (103) Mr. J. Shankar . | Appointed as Reader in Chemistry in Delhi University. |
| (104) Mr. B. S. V. Srinivasa | Ministry of Defence and W. M. P. are considering him. |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| | *(A) Overseas Scholarships Scheme*- contd. |
| (1) *Central Scholars*--contd. | |
| (105) Mr. S. D. Bhasin | Called for interview by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Development Officer on 4-1-49. Result awaited. Employed in the Technical Hindu Banaras University. |
| (106) Mr. S. Ramaritham | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer in the Civil Aviation. |
| (107) Mr. V. G. Jhingran | Offered a post of Assistant (Inland Biolog.) at the Central Inland Fisheries Res. Station Calcutta. |
| (108) Mr. Surnajit Singh | Offered a post of Assistant Ex. Engineer in Hirakand Dam Project. |
| (109) Mr. B. N. S. Murthy | Delhi Polytechnic may appoint him as Mechanical & Electrical Engineer. |
| (110) Mrs. G. Kane | Particulars sent of F.P.S.C. for the post of Assistant Dairy Development Officer. |
| (111) Mr. H. Nath | Application sent to F.P.S.C. for the post of Senior Scientific Officer. |
| (112) Mr. P. N. Agarwal | Employment question taken up with C.S.I.R. |
| (113) Mr. A. A. Krishnan | To be considered by the Minist y of Agriculture for the post of Physical Chemist at I.A.R.I. Offered the post of Agronomist. |
| (114) Mr. N. P. Datta | Ditto. |
| (115) Mr. B. Chatterji | Ditto. |
| (116) Mr. J. C. Agrawal | Agriculture Ministry is considering him for the post of Senior Res' Officer. |
| (117) Mr. K. C. Thomas | Offered the post of Project Officer by the Damodar Valley Corporation. |
| (118) Mr. Kesar Singh | His name has been registered for the post of Senior Sc. Officer in the C.S.I.R. |
| (119) Mr. S. Hore | Being considered by the Defence Ministry for Civil Workshop Officer and by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Manager Mail Motor Service, Bombay. |
| (120) Mr. R. R. Prasad | Offered a post of Asstt. Res. Officer. |
| (121) Mr. P. M. Mehta | His case has been referred to F.P.S.C. for the post of Development Officer and also for inspection Wing of D.G.I.S. |
| (122) Mr. V. P. Singh | Being considered for the post of Assistant Agronomist under I.A.R.I. |
| (123) Mr. S. N. Sarkar | Under consideration. |
| (124) Mr. M. I. Seth | Being considered for the post in Indian School of Mines. |
| (125) Mr. A. M. Jacob | Defence Ministry considering him for a job after interview. |
| (126) Mr. B. G. Talwar | Being considered by the F.P.S.C. for the post of Dy. Director of Chemicals. |
| (127) Mr. C. C. Subramanian | Defence Ministry has earmarked the post of Civilian Workshop Officer. |
| (128) Mr. Purnandu Basu | Appointed as Assistant Director of Archives, National Archives of India. |
| (129) Mr. S. K. Chakraverty | To join the India Meteorlogical Deptt. (Communication M.) |
| (130) Mr. S. Bose | Appointed as Research Officer D.V.R.I. |
| (131) Mr. S. Guruswamy | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer, Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad. |
| (132) Mr. M. V. Mathur | Employed in the U. N. O. Secretariat. |
| (133) Mr. D. N. Mullick | Appointed as Assistant Research Officer, I.V.R.I. Izatnagar. |
| 134) Mr. S. Radhakrishnan | His case is under consideration. |
| (135) Mr. A. C. Sekhar | Appointed as Assistant Director of Supplies. |
| (136) Mr. S. N. Ray | Appointed as Research Officer I.V.R.I |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment Position |
|---|---|
| (1) *Central Scholars*—contd. | (A) *Overseas Scholarships Scheme*—contd. |
| (137) Mr. R. Venkataramiah | Appointed as Assistant Mech. Eng. C.T. (Ministry of Agriculture) |
| (138) Mr. K. S. Thind | Sponsoring Ministry cosidering his case for appointment. |
| (139) Mr. K. B. Swamy | Employed in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. |
| (140) Mr. J. N. Agarwala. | Employment under consideration. |
| (141) Mr. S. S. Basu | Ditto. |
| (142) Mr. I. M. Verghese | Ditto. |
| (143) Mr. S. L. Banerjee | Appointed as Assistant Geophysics, Geological Survey of India. |
| (144) Miss P. K. Banker | Employment under consideration. |
| (145) Mr. T. Bandopadyaya | Appointed as Assistant Director, National Laboratory, Jamshedpur. |
| (146) Mr. K. R. Nair | Employed as Statistician in F.R.I., Dehradun. |
| (147) Mr. V. Ranganathan | Appointed as Assistant Wood Preservation Officer F.R.I., Debra Dun. |
| (148) Mr. B. N. Singh | Employed in Science College, Patna. |
| (149) Mr. A. S. Sharma | Appointed as Assistant Development Officer (Grade I) D.G.I.S. |
| (150) Mr. N. L. Pal | Appointed as Plant Physiologist, Class I. Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry. |
| (151) Mr. U. K. Patvardhan | Employed in a Firm in Bombay. |
| 152) Mr. P. P. Bhatnagar | Employed in a Firm. |
| (153) Mr. C. L. Nair | Appointed as Civil Engineer in the M.E.S., Poona. |
| (154) Mr. D. Mohan. | Appointed as Senior Scientific Officer C.S.I.R. |
| (155) Mr. M. K. Halder | Employed in Fuel Research Instt Dhanbad as Junior Scientific Officer. |
| (156) Mr. G. P. Sharma | Appointed as Asstt. Research Officer I.V.R.I., Izatnagar. |
| (157) Mr. V. R. Tripathy | Appointed as Assistant Research Officer Pathology Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta. |
| (158) Mr. J. N. Saha | Appointed as Asstt. Eng. A.I.R. |
| (159) Mr. S. K. Bansal | Ditto. |
| (160) Mr. S. M. Dass | Appointed as Lecturer in Zoology in Lucknow University. |
| (161) Dr. M. B. Lal | Ditto. |
| (162) Mr. T. M. K. Nadungadi. | Appointed as Assistant Meteorologist. D.D.G.P., Poona. |
| (163) Mr. K. I. Narasinham | Under consideration. |
| (164) Mr. P. N. Ganpati | Offered a post of a Assistant Research Officer in the Fisheries Research Station. |
| (165) Mr. O. P. Agarwala | Under consideration. |
| (166) Mr. K. B. Mehta | Released from Bond. |
| (167) Mr B. R. Raisinghani | Ditto. |
| (168) Mr. G. D. Bhavnani | Ditto. |
| (169) Mr. A. T. Patak | Ditto. |
| (170) Mr. V. P. Desai | Ditto. |
| (171) Mr. H. A. Shah | Ditto. |
| (172) Mr. J. L. P. Pavamani | Ditto. |
| (173) Mr. R. Ramachandran | Ditto. |
| (174) Mr. K. C. Gulati | Ditto. |
| (175) Mr. D. H. Rao | Ditto. |
| (176) Mr. Inder Singh | Ditto. |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| (1) *Central Scholars*—contd. | (A) *Overseas Scholarships Scheme*—contd. |
| (177) Mr. J. N. Desai | .. |
| (178) Mr. Y. N. Naik | .. |
| (179) Mr. M. K. Raju | .. |
| (180) Mr. A.N. Basu | .. |
| (181) Mr. B. R. Son | .. |
| (182) Mr. A. N. Nayar | .. |
| (183) Mr. R. S. Chowdhury | .. |
| (184) Mr. G. Esh | .. |
| (185) Mr. M. Mitra | .. |
| (186) Mr. S. P Verma | .. |
| (187) Mr. B. S. Nagraj | .. |
| (188) Mr. H. D. Bhomik | .. |
| (189) Mr. A. Abraham | .. |
| (190) Mr. D. P. Sadhu | .. |
| (191) Mr. K. R. Narayanarao | .. |
| (192) Mr. J. Murari | .. |
| (193) Mr. J. P. Kapoor | .. |
| (194) Ms. V. K. Raju | .. |
| (195) Mr. K. S. Ganpati | .. |
| (196) Mr. D. B. Dass | .. |
| (197) Mr. M. B. Baliga | .. |
| (198) Mr. R. S. Kachwala | .. |
| (199) Mr. K. C. Sharma | .. |
| (200) Mr. Nasar Singh | .. |
| (2) *Provincial Scholars.* | |
| (201) Mr. B. K. Saikia | Appointed as Supdt., Cottage Industries. |
| (202) Mr. S. B. Chattopadhya | Appointed as Asstt. Mycologist. |
| (203) Mr. G. C. Basak | Appointed as Asstt. Professor of Chemistry. |
| (204) Mr. S. K. Mukherjee | Under consideration. |
| (205) Mr. Abani K. De | Ditto. |
| (206) Mr. B. K. Bannerjee | Assistant Eng. Irrigation and Waters. |
| (207) Mr. S. K. Roy | Under consideration. |
| (208) Mr. A. C. Chaudhry | Ditto. |
| (209) Mr. B. C. Chakravorty | Appointed as Poultry Breeder. |
| (210) Mr. S. N. Banerjee. | Appointed as Entomologist. |
| (211) Mr. F. V. Bademi | Appointed Head of Mech. Eng. Section at the R.C. Tech. Inst., Ahmodabad. |
| (212) Mr. P. S. Nadkarni | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer. |
| (213) Mr. L. J. Sane | Appointed as Divisional Gazatted Engineer. |
| (214) Mr. L. C. Narayanaswamy. | Appointed as Instructor Elec. Eng |
| (215) Mr. N. Joseph | Ditto. |
| 216) Mr. S. M. Ali | Appointed as Assistant Engineer. |
| 217) Mr. K. Singh | Appointed as Lecturer, Punjab Institute of Textile Tech. |
| (218) Mr. S. R. Srikant | Appointed as Extra Assistant Director of Ind., Panipat. |
| (219) Mr. G. K. Chugani | Appointed as Regional Director, Food Ministry. |
| (220) Mr. M. K. Nandy | Appointed as Asstt. Agri, Eng. |

| Name of the Scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| (2) *Provincial Scholar—contd.* | (A) *Overseas Scholarships scheme*—contd. |
| (221) Mr. K. K. Shah | Appointed as Lecturer in Applied Mech. |
| (222) Mr. H. M. Quddas | Appointed temporary Lecturer. |
| (223) Mr. F. D'Souza | Under consideration. |
| (224) Mr. E. D. Daruwala | Appointed Senior Lecturer. |
| (225) Mr. S. L. Tarporewala | Appointed Assistant Engineer. |
| (226) Mr. V. V. Gokhale | Under consideration. |
| (227) Mr. S. S. Mehta | Ditto. |
| (228) Mr. S. G. Badekar | Ditto. |
| (229) Mr. P. R. Joshi | Ditto. |
| (230) Mr. P. K. Gupta | Appointed Senior Tech. Asstt. |
| (231) Mr. C. B. S. Sehgal | Under consideration. |
| (232) Mr. L. N. Sageria | Ditto. |
| (233) Mr. V. M. Dokras | Appointed as Dy. Director of Public Inst. |
| (234) Mr. B. D. Shastri | Likely to be appointed. |
| (235) Mr. V. V. Sarvate | Appointed as Electric Engineer. |
| (236) Mr. R. N. Ahase | Under consideration. |
| (237) Mr. P. R. Deshpande. | Ditto. |
| (238) Mr. R. A. Mande | Ditto. |
| (239) Mr. N. L. Gupta | Ditto. |
| (240) Mr. T. K. George | Ditto. |
| (241) Mr. K. Balasubramaniam | Ditto. |
| (242) Mr. J. L. Pavamani. | Released from Bond (Employed in a firm). |
| (243) Mr. R. G. Narayanamurthy | Under consideration. |
| (244) Mr. J. A. Murray | Ditto. |
| (245) Mr. C. R. Reddy | Ditto. |
| (246) Mr. S. Parmanandhan | Ditto. |
| (247) Mr. J. C. V. Chennapa. | Ditto. |
| (248) Mr. D. V. Narasinham | Ditto. |
| (249) Mr. A. P. Mahadevan | Ditto. |
| (250) Mr. C. J. Swaminathan | Appointed temporary Instructor in Elec. Eng. |
| (251) Mr. P. D. Kumaresan | Appointed Asstt. Engineer. |
| (252) Mr. S. Samad | Appointed Temporary Asstt. Eng. |
| (253) Mr. K. S. Hedge | Under consideration. |
| (254) Mr. K. R. Rao | Appointed Temporary Asstt. Eng. |
| (255) Mr. T. T. Shinoy | Ditto. |
| (256) Mr. B. M. Ibrahim | Appointed temporary Junior Instructor. |
| (257) Mr. G. V. Rao | Under consideration. |
| (258) Mr. V. Baliah | Ditto. |
| (259) Mr. S. Balaraman | Appointed as Asstt. Ind. Eng. |
| (260) Mr. G. S. Ramaswamy | Under consideration. |
| (261) Mr. M. Vasudevan | Ditto. |
| (262) Mr. V. S. S. Gopalan | Ditto. |
| (263) Mr. G. R. Krishna | Ditto. |
| (264) Mr. T. Sivalingham | Appointed temporary Asstt. Eng. |
| (265) Mr. C. K. Chandran | Under consideration. |

| Name of the scholar | Employment position |
|---|---|
| *Provincial Scholars—contd.* | (A) *Overseas scholarships scheme* |
| (266) Mr. M. L. Dewan | Under consideration. |
| (267) Mr. J. N. Patnaik | Appointed Exec. Engineer. |
| (268) Mr. V. Misra | Appointed as Asstt. Mech. Eng. |
| (269) Mr. H. K. Mohanty | Under consideration. |
| (270) Mr. B. Mahapatra | Appointed as Asstt. Mech. Eng. |
| (271) Mr. T. K. Das. | Under consideration. |
| (272) Mr. R. Singh | Ditto. |
| (273) Mr. I. P. Kapila | Ditto. |
| (274) Mr. K. M. Sinclair | Ditto. |
| (275) Mr. R. Singh | Appointed Extra Asstt. Director. |
| (276) Mr. H. G. Khalsa | Under consideration. |
| (277) Mr. H. G. Kevalramani | Ditto. |
| (278) Mr. P. C. Malkani | Appointed Employed in Industry in Bombay. |
| (279) Mr. D. D. Sanewal | Under consideration. |
| (280) Mr. A. K. Chaudhri. | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer. |
| (281) Mr. K. P. Chaudhry | Appointed as Lecturer Central Instt. of Education. |
| (282) Mr. N. K. D. Chaudhry | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer. |
| (283) Mr. P. K. Chatterjee | Appointed as Res. Medical Officer. |
| (284) Mr. N. S. Gupta | Under consideration. |
| (285) Mr. S. M. Mohsin | Appointed as Asstt. Professor. |
| (286) Miss K. Mitra | Under consideration |
| (287) Mr. M. V. Joshi | Ditto. |
| (288) Mr. M. T. Bengali | Ditto. |
| (289) Mr. R. C. Chanderker | Appointed as Reader in Weaving. |
| (290) Mr. R. S. Kankre | Under consideration. |
| (291) Mr. S. G. Vyas. | Ditto. |
| (292) Mr. N. T. Rao | Ditto. |
| (293) Mr. D. S. J. Rao | Appointed as Works Superintendent. |
| (294) Mr. C. D. Murthy | Appointed as Exp. Physist. |
| (295) Mr. R. K. Murthy | Under consideration. |
| (296) Mr. S. P. R. Tata | Appointed as Assistant Engineer. |
| (297) Mr. M. K. Patra | Under consideration. |
| (298) Miss R. J. Irani | Ditto. |
| (299) Mr. S. Nath | Appointed as Lecturer in Training College. |
| (300) Mr. D. V. Mahapatra | Under consideration. |
| (301) Mr. R. N. Divedi | Appointed as Senior Marketing Officer. |
| (302) Mr. A. B. Mohanty | Under consideration. |
| (303) Mr. J. N. Hota | Appointed as Sugar Cane Specialist. |
| (304) Mr. D. N. Nanda | Interviewed for specific post. |
| (305) Mr. P. Manohar | Appointed as Asstt. Engineer. |
| (306) Mr. G. S. Shukla | Under consideration. |
| (307) Mr. D. K. Dutta | Ditto. |

NOTE.—In addition to the above, 138 permanent Government students of the Provincial Governments have also returned. Their placement on return is the sole responsibility of the Provincial Government concerned. 16 Scheduled Caste students who have returned after training abroad were not under any obligation to serve Government. Their employment position is, therefore, not known.

COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF RAZAKAR ATROCITIES

†*143. **Shri S. Nagappa:** Will the Honourable Minister of States be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to compensate the people of the Indian Union living on the borders of Hyderabad State, who were the victims of Razakara?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Provincial Governments concerned *viz.* Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and Berar are taking appropriate measures generally to ameliorate the conditions of such victims and grant relief wherever necessary.

LOAN APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

*144. **Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state the number of applications for loan received from refugees or their associations so far, in the Rehabilitation Finance Administration?

(b) How many were accepted and what are the general principles for their acceptance or rejection?

(c) Can those refugees whose applications have been rejected apply again, if they bring up a new and different scheme which is acceptable to the Corporation?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). Up to the 5th January, 1949, 5,600 applications were received and 642 finally disposed of. Of the latter, 359 were sanctioned for a total sum of Rs. 48,93,500 and the remaining 283 were rejected.

Applications from genuine displaced persons are generally accepted except where:

(1) The application is for a loan of Rs. 5,000 or below.

(2) The genuine requirements of the applicant, looking to the size of his previous business in Pakistan, are such as can be satisfied under the Government Scheme for grant of loans upto Rs. 5,000.

(3) The applicant's own resources are sufficient for the proposed business or industry.

(4) The business industry cannot be fitted into the economy of the area in which it is proposed to be set up and the applicant is not prepared to shift to a more suitable place.

(5) The applicant has no experience of, or technical knowledge or special qualifications for, the proposed business/industry and it appears to the Administration that he is unlikely to make a success thereof.

(6) The applicant is found to be of doubtful integrity.

(7) The applicant's requirements are so large that they cannot be satisfied with the amount that can be sanctioned and the applicant is unable to raise the balance of his requirements from another source.

(8) The applicant has tangible security against which he can easily raise a loan on reasonable terms from another source.

(c) Yes. Generally the possibilities of any alternative scheme or business are explored in the course of enquiries by the Administration or discussions with the applicant before the application is finally disposed of.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Is it a fact that refugees seeking loans for agricultural purposes, say for the purchase of a tractor or for sinking a tube-well, are refused such loans? And if so, what are the reasons for these refusals?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Is the honourable member referring to applications to the Rehabilitation Finance Administration or applications to Government?

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** I am referring to Rehabilitation Finance.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** As far as I am aware all applications that come are before the Rehabilitation Administration are dealt with according to the conditions laid down for their guidance. Of course there will be quite a considerable number of applications which will not satisfy these conditions and will therefore be rejected.

**Shri Arun Chandra Guha:** Will the Honourable Minister be pleased to state how many applications have been received from East Bengal refugees and how many of them have been granted?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I should like to have notice of that question. I have not the figures ready.

**Dr. Bakhshi Tek Chand:** May I ask if the interim report for the working of the administration will be placed before the House.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes, I will have that done.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Is it a fact that a fairly good number of applications for loans has been rejected owing to the failure of the refugees to furnish proper security, the standard of which has been high?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It is not always security based on assets which is called for by the Rehabilitation Administration. Sometimes it is simply a personal security by people who are familiar with the circumstances of the applicant.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** What I want to know is whether there is any bar in your rules with respect to agricultural loans for agricultural purposes?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Purely agricultural loans.

**Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man:** Of course, Sir, say for the purchase of a tractor or the sinking of a tube-well.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** In the case of purchases of tractors, the proper course for the applicant would be to go to the Government for a loan because it would be within the financial limits prescribed by Government for a loan.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that the scope of this Corporation is confined to small business and industries and not extended to agricultural activities at all?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Well, the financial limit for loans—the minimum limit—so far as loan applications before the administration are concerned is over Rs. 5,000: the maximum limit for individuals is Rs. 50,000 and for co-operative societies and joint stock companies I think it is a lakh of rupees.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any loans been given to East Bengal refugees also?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I must have notice of that question. A similar question was put by another Member.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Have any loans been given at all? I do not want the exact figures. I only want to know whether loans are being given to those refugees also.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am not in a position to give precise information straightaway but I will have that looked into and give the honourable member the information he has asked for.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the recent Inter-Dominion agreement which contemplates the sales and exchanges of property, will Government consider the desirability of treating the properties left behind by refugees in Pakistan as good for security against such loans?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** I am sorry I am not in a position to answer that question.

## STIPENDS TO STUDENTS OF DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

†*145. **Shri Jadubans Sahay:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of students province-wise admitted to the Dehra Dun Military College during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49?

(b) What is the amount required to be paid by each student receiving training in the said institution?

(c) Are Government aware that meritorious and deserving students belonging to the lower middle-class fail to avail of the opportunity due to the high cost of training?

(d) Do Government propose to grant suitable stipends to deserving students who may not have the means to meet the cost of training?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I lay a statement on the table of the House.

(b) Rs. 1,500 per annum by cadets who give an undertaking that they will join the Armed Forces on the completion of their studies in the Institution, and Rs. 3,200 per annum by others.

(c) and (d). There are a number of scholarships to help needy students. The question of increasing the number of such scholarships is under consideration.

### *STATEMENT*

**The number of students admitted to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College during the period from the 2nd term 1947 (July) to the 1st term 1949 (January) by Provinces are as follows:**

| Province/State | Number admitted | Total |
|---|---|---|
| *2nd TERM 1947 (July)* | | 1947-48 |
| Bihar | 1 | Bihar 7 |
| U.P. | 1 | U. P 22 |
| Punjab | 1 | Punjab 16 |
| Punjab States | 1 | States 3 |
| | | Madras 2 |
| Total | 4 | C.P. 5 |
| | | W. Bengal 9 |
| *1st TERM 1948 (January)* | | Bombay 5 |
| E. Punjab | 15 | Delhi 8 |
| Madras | 2 | 77 |
| U.P. | 21 | |
| Bihar | 6 | |
| C. P. | 5 | |
| W. Bengal | 9 | |
| Bombay | 5 | |
| Delhi | 8 | |
| States | 2 | |
| Total | 73 | |

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

| Province State | No. admitted | Total |
|---|---|---|
| *2nd TERM 1948 (July)* | | |
| U. P. | 4 | |
| W. Bengal | 2 | |
| Bombay | 2 | |
| East Punjab | 5 | |
| Delhi | 2 | |
| Bihar | 3 | |
| States | 1 | |
| Total | 19 | |
| *1st TERM 1949 (January)* | | |
| E. Punjab | 6 | |
| Bombay | 7 | |
| Delhi | 2 | |
| W. Bengal | 4 | |
| Madras | 3 | |
| U. P. | 5 | |
| Bihar | 2 | |
| C. P. | 2 | |
| Assam | 1 | |
| Vindhya Pradesh | 1 | |
| Orissa | 2 | |
| States | 3 | |
| Total | 38 | |
| 1948-49 | | |
| U. P. | | 9 |
| W. Bengal | | 6 |
| Bombay | | 9 |
| E. Punjab | | 11 |
| Delhi | | 4 |
| Bihar | | 5 |
| C. P. | | 2 |
| Madras | | 3 |
| Assam | | 1 |
| V. Pradesh | | 1 |
| Orissa | | 2 |
| States | | 4 |
| | | 57 |

The number of vacancies in the first term 1948 was unusually high as a large number of Muhammadan Cadets opted for Pakistan and the vacancies thus created were filled during this term. The increase in the vacancies allotted to East Punjab and U. P. is due to the influx of refugees from Pakistan.

## NON-INDIANS EMPLOYED IN ORDNANCE FACTORIES

*146. **Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of Indians and non-Indians working in each of the Ordnance Factories at Moradnagar, Ambarnath and Kirkee, in each of the following posts: Manager, Deputy Works Manager, Assistant Works Manager, P. Foremen, Store Holders, Assistant Foremen and Assistant Store Holders?

(b) How long will it take to fully Indianize all the services in the Ordnance Factories, particularly the Gazetted posts?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** (a) I place a statement on the table of the House.

(b) Of a total of 145 gazetted and 950 non-gazetted posts in Factories only 62 gazetted and 21 non-gazetted appointments (total 83) are at present held by non-Indians. Non-Indian holders of permanent posts can continue in service until they reach the age of superannuation or, until they retire under the Premature Retirement Rules. Nine of the 83 non-Indians are employed on contract, which would expire within the next three years. Eleven non-Indian officers are likely to retire prematurely within the next six months. As a result of normal retirement, the number of non-Indian officers in factories will be reduced to the negligible figure of 9 during the next few years.

*Statement showing Indian and Non-Indian Gazetted and Non-Gazetted Personnel employed in certain Ordnance Factories*

| Grade | FACTORIES | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ordnance Factory, Moradnagar | | Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath | | Ammunition Factory, Kirkee | | High Explosives Factory, Kirkee | |
| | Indian | Non-Indian | Indian | Non-Indian | Indian | Non-Indian | Indian | Non-Indian |
| Superintendent | | 1 | | 1 | .. | 1 | | 1 |
| Works Manager | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Assistant Works Manager | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Principal Foreman | .. | | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Foreman | 9 | | 7 | | 8 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Storeholder | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| Asstt. Foreman | 14 | | 9 | | 25 | | 8 | |
| Asstt. Storeholder | 1 | | 2 | | 4 | .. | 1 | |
| Total | 27 | 3 | 20 | 5 | 43 | 11 | 11 | 7 |

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it not a fact that some of the non-Indian incumbents are not putting all their heart into their work and thus are not quite helpful in the drive for increased production?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I have no information.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is a matter of opinion.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it a fact that this small number of nine are holding the key positions and would not allow much progress in the armament depots?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** I cannot say offhand but according to the information available with me nine non-Indians will be left in our service after a few years. Not all of them are holding key appointment: some of them still hold.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Have they got any special technical qualifications for the posts or are they mere B. O. Rs. taken from the army and kept in these posts, where civilians would do much better?

**The Honourable Sardar Baldev Singh:** Naturally they would have technical qualifications.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO CANDIDATES TAKING INTERVIEWS WITH F. P. S. C.

*147. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether all the candidates who appear for interviews before the Federal Public Service Commission are given the travelling allowance?

(b) Is it a fact that for certain selections made by Government the candidates are to appear for interview at their own expense?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) The Commission contribute towards the travelling expenses of candidates called by them for interview in connection with selection cases one Class II (previously Inter Class) fare each way by the shortest railway route from their places of normal residence to the place of interview and back.

(b) Except in the case of persons who themselves apply for an interview, travelling allowance is normally paid to all the candidates called for interview in connection with posts advertised by Government also.

OFFICERS OF THE PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

*148. **Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(i) the number of Information Officers;

(ii) the number of Deputy Principal Information Officers; and

(iii) the number of Assistant Information Officers, working in the Press Information Bureau?

(b) Was the post of the Principal Information Officer advertised at any time during the time of the present Government?

(c) Has the post of Deputy Principal Information Officers been advertised?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) (i) 17, (ii) 5 and (iii) 11.

(b) and (c). No.

**Shrimati Dakshayani Velayudhan:** May I know whether the Economy Committee has recommended the abolition of the post of Deputy Principal Information Officer?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** But we have not agreed as regards all their recommendations.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is there any co-ordination between our Information Department and the publicity offices overseas in our Legations, Embassies and High Commissioners' offices?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The External Publicity Department is now in charge of the External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Ministry.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** Is Government aware that there is a general feeling that our publicity and propaganda abroad is ineffective and inadequate?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** That is a matter of opinion.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** In view of the reply given by the Honourable Minister about the recommendations of the Economy Committee, are those recommendations of the Committee out, and if so, why have they not been placed before this House?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They are under consideration.

**Mr. Speaker:** That question I think was answered two days ago.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** The Honourable Minister just now stated that the decision has been taken on the recommendations and the Finance Minister has stated that Government are considering them. May I know . . .

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The question was whether the Economy Committee has suggested the cutting off of a certain thing. I replied that so far as that particular recommendation was concerned our Ministry has said that it was not possible for us to accept the recommendation. My answer was only from the point of our Department and not that of the Finance Department.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** The reply was in the negative to parts (b) and (c) of the question. May I know the reasons why these posts were not advertised in the papers?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** They are departmental appointments and those who are senior in the grade get them.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** In view of the fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister stated the other day that the proposals of the Economy Committee are still being examined, how does the Honourable Minister of State reconcile. . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order, I am not allowing that question.

**Shri H. V. Kamath:** Is it a fact that the recommendation of the Economy Committee regarding this particular matter has been finally decided upon by the Minister of State?

**Mr. Speaker:** That has been answered already.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Is it a fact that our Embassies and Legations in foreign countries, though they are connected by air and have a regular daily service, get Indian news in code cablegrams which have to be deciphered and thus Government is not only incurring a large expenditure under that head but it also means unnecessary work for the staff?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** The question should be addressed to the External Affairs Department.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** In view of the fact that external publicity has now been taken over by the Information Department I want to know whether that practice has been given up or still persists?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No, External publicity has not been taken over. The practice is there.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi:** Has the Economy Committee also recommended the abolition of the post of the Principal Information Officer?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** No.

ADJUSTMENT OF INTER-DOMINION GOVERNMENTAL CLAIMS

***149. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what is the net amount due from Pakistan after adjustment of all inter-Government claims?

(b) Has any final agreement been reached with the Government of Pakistan regarding the payment of the amount found due?

(c) If so, what are the terms of the agreement?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) It will be some time before the exact amount could be determined but it is likely to be between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 crores.

(b) and (c). It has been agreed that Pakistan will repay the debt in Indian rupees in fifty annual equated instalments commencing with 1952-53.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** Are the instalments monthly or yearly?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Annual instalments.

**Seth Govind Das:** Will any interest be charged to the Pakistan Government on these annual instalments?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Yes.

**Seth Govind Das:** What would be the rate of interest?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** It would be somewhere of the order of three per cent.

**Shri R. K. Sidhva:** When is the instalment likely to start?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** 1952.

LOANS FROM WORLD BANK

†***150. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether there is any possibility of getting loans from the World Bank?

(b) If so, when and what amount?

(c) On what basis is the loan being taken?

(d) If the answer to part (a) be in the negative, why is it so?

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) to (d). I would draw the honourable member's attention to the statement I made in the House on this subject on 1st February, 1949.

GRANT PROMISED TO ASSAM GOVERNMENT FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

***151. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Finance be pleased to state what was the total amount promised to the Provincial Government of Assam for the year 1948-49 for post-war development work, how much of the promised amount has already been drawn and how much more will be paid in the course of the current financial year?

(b) If the commitments have not been fully carried out, what are the reasons therefor?

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** (a) and (b). The grant originally promised to Assam for 1948-49 was Rs. 125 lakhs. This was subsequently reduced to Rs. 115 lakhs when a reduction was made in the grants to all Provinces for Development Plans, with a view to narrowing the budgetary gap as an anti-inflationary measure. Later, the grant was raised to Rs. 160 lakhs as Assam had already entered into commitments in excess of the originally promissed grant. Information regarding the amount actually drawn is not available.

### Lunatic Asylums and Mental Hospitals

***152. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the total number of persons of unsound mind confined or undergoing treatment in different lunatic asylums and mental hospitals of India?

(b) How many such patients have been, before or after their admission into these hospitals, declared to be persons of unsound mind by competent courts?

(c) How many of these asylums and mental hospitals are Government and Government-aided institutions?

(d) What percent approximately of the total number of persons of unsound mind in India are being looked after or treated in asylums and hospitals?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is ready.

### Census for Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab for Preparation of Electrical Rolls

***153. Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken to prepare a rough census of population in the provinces of Assam, West Bengal and East Punjab for purposes of preparation of the electoral roll for the first general election under the new Constitution of India?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Government have taken no steps for any special census in these three Provinces for the purpose of the first general elections under the new Constitution. The practical difficulties of taking a special census within a reasonable period of time from now are very great. Neither is a census essential for preparing electoral rolls. These are in fact already being prepared on the basis of adult franchise.

### Broadcasting Station for Guntakal

†***154. Shri S. Nagappa:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state whether there is any scheme under the contemplation of Government to start new broadcasting centres? If so, when and in what places?

(b) Do Government propose to consider the desirability of opening a Centre at Guntakal, in order to meet the requirements of the Rayalaseema people?

**The Honourable Shri R. R. Diwakar:** (a) Yes. An Eight Year Plan as approved by the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislature covers the opening of stations at: Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Jullundur, Dharwar, Calicut, and the installation of transmitters of high power at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Pilot stations have already been opened at Cuttack, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada and Allahabad and are in operation. The pilot station at Ahmedabad is due to be opened by the end of March 1949. Pilot installations at Jullundur (now provided with a low power station), at Dharwar and at Calicut are due to be completed by June 1949.

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†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

The installation of high power transmitters at the major stations and the replacement of pilot equipment by larger transmitters will also be commenced in the next financial year.

(b) The opening of one or more centres in the Ceded Districts of Madras Province will be considered when the present Eight Year Plan has been completed.

CONTROL ON COMMODITIES IN CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

*155. **Lala Raj Kanwar:** Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names or kinds of commodities consumed in the Centrally Administered Areas, the production, procurement or distribution of which is at present under control; and

(b) the nature of control exercised in respect of each such commodity?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The question should have been addressed to the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply. It has accordingly been transferred to the list of questions for the 18th February 1949 when the Honourable Minister of Industry and Supply will answer it.

SCHOLARS SENT ABROAD FOR STUDY IN DENTISTRY

†*156. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Health be pleased to state the names of scholars sent out to foreign countries in each of the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 for study in dentistry?

(b) What is the average expenditure incurred by Government on these students?

(c) What is the proportion of expenses met from Central and Provincial revenues?

(d) How was the selection made and what are the names of Members of the Selection Board, if any?

(e) What is the number proposed to be sent out during the current year?

(f) What stage has been reached in the process of selection of scholars to be sent out during the course of this year?

**The Honourable Rajkumari Amrit Kaur:** (a) A Statement (No. I) is laid on the table of the House.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (b) | 1946-47 | Nil. |
| | 1947-48 | Rs. 45,000 |
| | 1948-49 | Rs. 90,000. |

(c) The expenditure on Provincial candidates is shared between the Central and Provincial Governments in the ratio of 50: 50 and the expenditure on the Central candidates is met wholly from the Central Government.

(d) The selection is made by an *ad hoc* Central Selection Board constituted for the purpose with a Member of the Federal Public Service Commission as its Chairman. A statement (No. II) showing the names of the members of the last two Boards is placed on the table of the House.

(e) & (f). The programme for 1949 is still under consideration and the details will be published in the Press as soon as they are finalised. Meanwhile, Government have received offers of 12 seats from British Postgraduate Schools of Dentistry.

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†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

*Statement I showing the names of the Candidates sent Abroad for Higher Training in Dentistry in the years 1946, 1947 and 1948*

1946. Nil.

1947.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Captain M. G. Rao.
(2) Captain H. N. Bose.
(3) Captain M. K. Sanjana.
(4) Captain Balwant Singh Kochar.
(5) Captain S. C. Khosla.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(6) Dr. D. D. Watta (U. P.).
(7) Dr. Balraj Vacher (East Punjab).
(8) Dr. George Patnaik (Orissa).

1948.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Dr. Prem Prakash.
(2) Dr. Daman Lal.
(3) Captain Jai Ramdas Ahuja.
(4) Captain C. T. Chudgar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(5) Dr. T. N. Chawla (U. P.).
(6) Dr. Hari Dayal Gupta (U. P.).
(7) Dr. A. N. Khandadia (Bombay).
(8) Dr. Kashi Nath Paul (West Bengal).

STATES.

(9) Dr. Brij Bahar Singh Marya (Patiala).
(10) Dr. Ram Pratap (Nabha).
(11) Dr. Joginder Singh (Faridkot).

*Statement II showing the names of the Members of the Central Selection Board constituted for the Selection of Candidates for Higher Training Abroad in Dentistry in the years 1947 and 1948*

1947—

(1) Jawad Hussain, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (*Chairman*).
(2) Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean, Nair Dental Hospital and College, Bombay (*Member*).
(3) Dr. R. Ahmad, Principal, Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta (*Member*).
(4) Dr. C. D. Marshall Day, Principal, De-Montmorency College of Dentistry Lahore (*Member*).
(5) Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Representative of the D. G. I. M. S. (*Member-Secretary*).

1948—

(1) Jawad Hussain, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, Member, Federal Public Service Commission (*Chairman*).
(2) Lt.-Colonel T. C. Puri, Deputy Director General of Health Services (*Member*).

(3) Dr. R. Ahmad, Principal, Dental College and Hospital, Calcutta (*Member*).

(4) Dr. V. M. Desai, Dean, Nair Hospital and Dental College, Bombay (*Member*).

(5) Dr. D. P. Sethna, Principal, J. J. Group Hospital, Bombay (*Member*).

(6) Dr. N. N. Bery, Hony. General Secretary, All India Dental Association, New Delhi (*Member*).

(7) Lt.-Colonel R. Vishwanathan, Office of the Director General of Health Services (*Member-Secretary*).

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN SUBJECTS OTHER THAN MEDICINE

†*157. **Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Education be pleased to state what other foreign scholarships besides those for study in medicine have been sanctioned for the year 1949 and what are the subjects for which they have been sanctioned? What are the countries to which students are being sent for studies in such subjects?

(b) What will be the estimated cost to Central and Provincial Governments in this regard?

**The Honourable Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:** (a) and (b). The Overseas Scholarships Scheme which was suspended during 1948-49 has not yet been revived, though its revival is now under the active consideration of Government. The information asked for by the honourable member cannot therefore be given till the Scheme has been finalised.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

*158. **Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** (a) Will the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state whether a Committee has been appointed to go into the working of the Criminal Tribes Act, with a view to advise on the desirability of repealing or amending the Act?

(b) If so, who are the members of the Committee?

(c) If not, when is this committee proposed to be appointed?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No proposal to appoint such a Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Is it not a fact that Government gave an assurance last time when this question came up for discussion in the House, that they would consider the advisability of appointing such a Committee in order to make proposals for suitable amendment of this Act?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Enquiries have been made from the Provinces and it is open to any Province, if they want, to make any amendment or alteration in the Act, and they are free to do so.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Is it not a fact that an honourable member of this House has tabled a Bill for repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act and the Honourable the Home Minister stated that he would appoint a Committee to collect information from various parts of the country?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** We have made enquiries of Provinces. The Provinces that are generally affected or are interested in these Criminal Tribes are against the amendment or the repeal of the Act.

†Answer to this question laid on the table, the questioner being absent.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** Will the Honourable Minister kindly circulate the opinions so received from the various Provinces so as to help in the pursuit of the Bill that has already been laid before the House?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Yes.

**Shri Deshbandhu Gupta:** Has any representation been received by the Honourable Minister from some Rajputs who are treated as Criminal Tribes in Ferozepore District, East Punjab, requesting that they may not be treated as Criminal Tribes; if so has any action been taken on the same?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** I cannot answer that question straight-off because it is more a matter for the Province to decide.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao:** Is Madras one of the Provinces interested in this Act, and if so what is the opinion of the Madras Government?

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** The Madras Government has already decided to repeal the Act.

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**Mr. Speaker:** As regards the questions of Mr. Nagappa, an authority has been given to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao. But I find that the authority is general, without mentioning the specific dates on which the questions have to be put. I have already previously ruled that the authority has to be specific in respect of the dates and not a general authority for the whole session whenever the member is absent. I am sorry I cannot recognize that kind of authority, it being contrary to the practice of the House.

So the Question List for today is over.

**Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya:** May I know in this connection whether members who are not entitled to attend the legislative sessions of this Assembly are entitled to send interpellations and authorise other people to put the questions?

**Mr. Speaker:** So far as the Chair is concerned, there is no statutory bar on any member from attending the legislative sessions. If they choose not to attend, they take the consequences.

Friday
4th February, 1949

# THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

**(PART II —PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)**

# Official Report

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## Volume I, 1949

(1st February, 1949 to 23rd February, 1949)

## Fourth Session

OF THE

## CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

## 1949

सत्यमेव जयते

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# CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE) DEBATES

## (PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS)

*Friday, 4th February, 1949.*

The Assembly met in the Assembly Chamber of the Council House at a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

*(See Part I)*

11-35 A.M.

## SCHEDULED SECURITIES (HYDERABAD)BILL

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Minister for Home Affairs and the States): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the control of the transfer of certain securities and for the issue of duplicate securities in respect thereof.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the control of the transfer of certain securities and for the issue of duplicate securities in respect thereof."

The motion was adopted.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## PUBLIC DEBT (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai** (Minister for Finance): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944".

The motion was adopted.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

## ESTATE DUTY BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai** (Minister for Finance): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India, be extended upto the last day of the first week of March, 1949."

[Dr. John Matthai]

Sir, the time which was appointed for the presentation of this Committee's Report was the last day of the first week of the Budget Session. We had several meetings of the Committee, but we found that the issues involved in the Bill were such that it would require more time for consideration and final disposal. I must also point out that the Members of the Select Committee were occupied with the work of the Constituent Assembly which was sitting all this time. I am hoping to get the work of the Committee completed sometime in the course of this month, and I would, therefore, ask the House to give us time until the last day of the first week of March when I hope to be able to present the report of the Committee.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am afraid the last day of the first week of March will be Sunday. Instead of saying 'the last day' I think a date may be given.

**The Honourable Dr. John Matthai:** May I suggest the 4th of March?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes. I shall put the motion in an amended form.

The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an estate duty in the provinces of India, be extended upto the 4th March 1949."

The motion was adopted.

## CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT (AMENDMENT) BILLS

### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 10), the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 2 *and* 4) and the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 2, 10, 11 *and* 13), be extended upto the 21st March 1949."

The House will remember that for presentation for Select Committee's report the date fixed was the first week of February. But it is so unfortunate that the Select Committee meetings could not be held on account of the Honourable the Law Minister being very busy. I had requested the Law Minister to arrange a meeting of the Select Committee as early as possible. But in reply I have received a communication that he can only agree to an extension of time—which is the subject matter of the present motion—and the date may be extended upto the 21st March. I have no objection to that. I only hope that the Select Committee meeting will be held before this date. I am, however, glad to say that the Honourable the Law Minister has practically assured me that it will be held before the 21st March to enable me to proceed with the further motions on the Bill on the next date for Bills. I therefore, make this motion.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 3, 4, 5, 6 *and* 10), the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 2 *and* 4) and the Bill further to amend the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (*Amendment of Sections* 2, 10, 11 *and* 13), be extended upto the 21st March 1949."

**The motion was adopted.**

## RESOLUTIONS re, (i) FAILURE OF GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN, (ii) SERVING OF RICE IN NON-VEGETARIAN HOTELS.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now proceed with further discussion of the Resolutions moved yesterday.

**Shri Upendranath Barman** (West Bengal: General): On a point of order, Sir. In the revised list of business the Resolutions that were due on the 16th February have been transferred to today's order paper. My Resolution, which is No. 3 in the revised list, relates almost to the same subject—it is closely and intricately allied with Grow More Food. May I have your ruling whether I can move my resolution also so that all the three Resolutions may be discussed?

**Mr. Speaker:** The subject seems to be allied and as we have allotted today instead of the 16th for private business, I do not think there is any technical objection. But I should like to know what the Honourable the Food Minister has to say about it.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram** (Minister for Food and Agriculture): I think the purpose would be served by making a speech on this main Resolution. The honourable member may bring out his point of view.

**Mr. Speaker:** Instead of taking up the Resolution now, the honourable member may advance his arguments when he speaks on the present Resolutions.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar** (Madras: General): Sir, discussions and debates on food have almost become a regular feature every yeur. But rains have also been continuously failing and wherever there are rivers there has been overmuch of rain and floods. There is no use accusing our Government or the present Minister for all the evils that nature has thrown against us. Particularly during the past year, in the south of India there has been want of rain and consequently failure of crops. Similarly, in the north of India it is common knowledge that all the rivers were in floods and consequently we have not been able to produce sufficient quantities due to flood damage. This has necessitated a larger import to the tune of 150 and odd crores. The 'Grow More Food Campaign' was not started by this Government. It was started by the previous Government. It is a legacy from the past. Therefore, instead of entering into the various ways in which the Grow More Food Campaign has failed, let us draw upon it for the purpose of improving the position and trying to get the best by united effort in the future. That is how I would like to approuch this problem.

First of all, there is no proper agency for pushing on with this programme correctly. The previous Government during the course of 150 and odd years made the Collector the most important personage in every district. He was also the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police was his subordinate. The previous Government was merely a tax-gatherer. It attended to only policing inside and prevention of aggression from outside. It never cared to improve the wealth of the nation, either agriculturally or industrially. It was pretended by them that they were improving agriculture and that aspect of our economy, but even that was not correct. They never did anything for the purpose of improving agriculture. Otherwise, we would not be in this predicament of having to go about to the various corners of the world, stretching out our hands, taking our begging bowl, for getting grain to sustain our body and soul together. Therefore, it is time for us to find what the causes are or have been; what the set-up was which did not conduce even to improve our agricultural economy.

[Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar]

I would suggest, as I have suggested already on a prior occasion when I moved a Resolution for developing undeveloped areas and for preventing famine conditions that a Famine Commission or Agricultural Commission—a permanent Commission—ought to be set up in this country with branch Commissions in the provinces and even extending to districts. They must have a regular five-year programme or even a shorter programme and they must pursue relentlessly the execution of that programme. Week after week, the Minister or the person in charge of the Commission both here at the headquarters and also in the provincial branches must address the population on the various kinds of activities they must embark upon in order to push that programme through, and also report on the results that have been achieved during the previous week. I wanted somebody in the nature of Sir. Stafford Cripps—a Minister with not merely powers of one Department, but a Super-Minister with all powers of commanding the services of other Ministers at the Centre as well as in the various provinces. The Honourable Minister gave us an assurance of a sort, but to this day he has not moved in that direction. I hope the Cabinet as a whole will very soon make a resolve to appoint a Commission of that kind for improving agriculture in this country?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.** That suggestion was made to the provinces and the provinces disagreed with it.

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** If the Honourable Minister finds that the provinces are not falling in line with the Centre, then the Centre with its enormous resources must set up its own machinery for the purpose of bringing waste lands into cultivation? (*Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharati*: "How can that be done?") If it is not so, we cannot be merely looking on. We have got to get a move on. When the provinces come here for subsidies and grants, we can insist upon their falling in line with us. Above all, in the provinces as well as in the Centre, is it not the same Congress Government in force? I can understand the previous Government saying, whenever any inconvenient questions were put, "Provincial autonomy is there". Whenever they wanted to suppress the legitimate sentiments and the patriotic instincts of the people, the whole of India was one and Home Department at the Centre was ruling. That was the previous Government. But I am sorry that the same note continues even now. Is it not the same Congress Government ruling all the provinces? What is the good of the Honourable Minister coming again and again and telling us that the provinces are different from the Centre? Today the uncrowned king of India is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his Deputy, Sardar Vallbhbhai Patel. If they say "Yes" the Congress Governments will certainly carry out and nobody will go against them, whether inside the Government or outside the Government. Therefore it is wrong to say that the provinces are not alive to the situation. The truth is this. The Agriculture Minister is the least respected one in a province. The old set-up continues even today. In the district, it is the Collector and District Magistrate who is feared, not the District Agriculture Officer or the District Co-operatice Officer or the District Industries Officer. My respectful submission to the House and to the Minister in charge is, "Push the Collector back into the background. Push the Agriculture Officer, the Industries Officer and the Co-operative Officer—all these three—to the forefront". The previous Government wanted merely to gather taxes irrespective of the question as to whether the man from whom the revenue was collected was capable of paying or not. If he was not able to earn that year, it was no concern of the previous Government. The man had to sell his ancestoral property and pay the taxes. That process must be reversed. We must first address ourselves to the nation-building and-

economic and wealth-growing aspects and push them to the front and put more money into the pockets of the agriculturists. The State can then easily take the revenue that is due to it. Therefore, give prominence to the agriculturists. Formely, it used to be said that the District Educational Officer was a man who was least respected—or, he commanded respect but he had no influence at all in a village, because the Revenue Department was all supreme. The *patel* would stand and tell the Collector or Revenue Inspector, but the Educational Officer who was concerned with a very serious nation-building service would not be attended to. That is the position today too. (*An Honourable Member*: "Perhaps Educatioual Officers were the least educated") Not that they were the least educated, but education was a bug-bear to the previous Government. They did not want anybody to be educated.

Now, Sir, the Agriculture Minister is in the same position. Instead of his going round hand commanding influence, the Collector goes round from place to place and has control over all other Departments in the district.

**The Honourable Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** (Minister for Home Affairs and the States): It is Madras experience you are quoting perhaps?

**Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar:** I am quoting Madras experience because I have no other experience. I would be glad if Madras alone does not constitute the whole of India; if Madras suffers, the rest of India might, with better influence in the hands of those Ministers elsewhere, may have another experience. Therefore, judging from the result of Agriculture Ministers in Madras, I believe the same to be the position in respect of Ministers all over India, whether Madras or elsewhere. And I am seeing it here in the Centre. The Minister in the Centre, with all his anxiety to increase production in this country, feels helpless as against *chhota* Ministers in the provinces and even against the bigger Ministers in the Centre. Therefore I am not quarrelling with my Minister. But we are confining ourselves with policing. And also whichever Minister holds the portfolio of Police commands greater respect, whether it is the Deputy Prime Minister or any other Minister of a lesser intellect. But we must see that the time has come for other things. We have settled our difficulties abroad. We have no aggression from elsewhere to consider, or disturbances from within. But hunger and starvation should not be allowed to kill our people gradually and as it were inch by inch. That is a more dangerous thing. We must wipe out starvation and hunger out of existence. I am no pessimist. There is enormous energy in our Ministry. I would urge upon the Minister—and fortunately the Deputy Prime Minister is here present and I am sure he will attend to this aspect—I would urge upon the Ministry to set up a sort of commission or some other mechanism ere long, by which the Ministers in all the Provinces in charge of the Department should be given greater powers. I would not even stop with the Minister, but go even further. We are trying to fight communism and I am dead afraid of communism for the reason that I do not want any kind of class-warfare in our country, and ultimately dictatorship. Politically that will be committing suicide, and it will be the negation of democracy. But then, so far as the economic aspects are concerned, there may be certain things to be learnt from them also. So we must try to understand the problem and see how many kinds of programmes have been started in the various countries of the world and with what results. The villager to-day in our country is callous. If he is a small man with a little land, he only produces for himself and he eats what he produces. If it is a bigger man, he goes on clamouring for more and more price for his produce, and this the country at large, is not able to pay. If we pay higher prices, the spiral of prices increases. And when he does not get higher prices, he cultivates only for himself. We must make the whole village responsible to grow more and we must make it an economic unit, and tell them that they should either cultivate and produce or perish. They must produce all the necessary cereals in their own area.

[Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar]

And then, Sir, some kind of crop planning is very necessary. We are growing tobacco, and other commercial crops which fetch good prices. Cosmetics, cigarettes and the like fetch larger prices though the amount of labour spent on them is much less than on the production of agricultural products. Therefore, there must be some change in the administration, and a commission or some other mechanism must be appointed to organise this.

As regards extensive and intensive cultivation, extensive cultivation is being attended to by the Minister in charge. He is sending out tractors; and he has given us a report that about 20,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. Therefore, so far as extensive cultivation is concerned, that can be attended to and is being attended to by means of the tractors and the organisation at the Centre. But so far as intensive cultivation is concerned, we are very backward. We are producing 900 lbs. per acre in this land, whereas in Japan and countries on the east coast of the Pacific, Indo-China, Siam and other countries, they produce 3,000 lbs. per acre. Therefore it is very necessary that instead of addressing ourselves to places where there are no irrigation facilities, and where the soil is not very rich, we must give more attention to places where there are irrigation facilities so that the yield per acre may be more. Where there are no irrigation facilities, but the soil is rich, there we must give irrigation facilities. I know subsidies for sinking wells and such thinks are being given. But there must be the introduction of co-operative farming in every village and the subsidies should be given to these co-operative societies. In my part of the country, subsidies were given for sinking wells. If a sum of Rs. 500 was given, actually Rs. 1,000 was necessary and so the man had to apply for a loan of another Rs. 500. But before that could come in, he had utilised the first Rs. 500 in sinking a pit and there is no water there, and he satisfies the authorities that he has sunk a well. Therefore, to avoid such a thing, my submission is that the co-operative societies must take charge of the work and receive the subsidies, and with the help of the minor irrigation department in the various provinces they must sink wells, irrespective of whether a particular agriculturist or ryot is able to do so or not. A proper survey of the land should be conducted to see what areas could be brought under such cultivation by better irrigational facilities, and wells sunk accordingly. Let the subsidies be spread over 30 years or so and let the recoveries be made whenever the season is favourable.

Next, we must give electricity wherever it is possible. I am speaking about my province about which I have more intimate knowledge. It is possible to install electric pumps for deep wells with great advantage and saving in cost, especially as bullocks are becoming more and more costly.

And then, Sir, I recently read an article in a paper and there was also a statement by an American to the effect that they in America are producing much more than we do, because of better and healthy seeds. If you use healthy seeds, you will save about 50 per cent. you will get about 50 per cent. more than what you are able to get today. Therefore sufficient attention should be paid to the proper distribution of healthy seeds.

12 NOON

As regards implements, a suggestion was made that agriculture must be the first charge on the iron and steel we have in the land. That has also not been done. In my province, a subsidy was given for sinking a thousand wells, and only 25 crow-bars and about 100 pick-axes were given. How can these one thousand wells be sunk with the aid of only 25 crow-bars and 100 pick-axes? If the necessary implements are not given, the wells cannot be sunk.

Lastly, better marketing facilities are very necessary. After the agriculturist has produced, he is unable to sell what he has with him, and so he does not produce any more. (*Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi*: Food grains he is

able to sell all right"). No, there are places where even food grains he is not able to sell, as was pointed out yesterday by my friend Mr. Tirumala Rao. Therefore, my suggestion is that legislation should be undertaken to see that all the grain is sold to the co-operative society and these societies sell them out in their turn. Sir, this is no new thing I am suggesting. Even in Kautily'a Artha Shastra says that no grain should be allowed to be sold and bought from one individual to another individual, but all the grain should be sold in the open markets. The necessary legislation should be brought in. Therefore, there must be legislation to impose restrictions on the nature of crops to be raised, to carry out a crop planning. We have crop planning for tea, we have said that the acreage under tea should be only such and such. But we must have such crop planning for food grains also.

There is no need to be pessimistic. Let us not lose hope. With more interest given to the subject, I am sure we can make our country flow with milk and honey.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Shiva Rao.

Is it that you are calling out the names?

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (C. P. and Berar: General): Sir, is it according to any

**Mr. Speaker:** Not at all. I would like to make one suggestion. I find a very large number of honourable members are anxious to speak. Ordinarily, as the members know, under the rules, no speech should exceed fifteen minutes. But if that much time is allowed, only a very few number of persons will be able to speak during the course of the whole day. So, it will be better if we restrict the remarks to ten minutes, and make specific suggestions which the members may have in mind, so that the Honourable Minister also may be able to consider them.

**Shri B. Shiva Rao** (Madras: General): Even before you gave this ruling, when I was trying to catch your eye, I had decided to be as brief as possible.

Sir, I propose to deal with two or three points which arose at the meeting of the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. which held its annual meeting earlier this week.

The first point that struck me attending the meeting first time was the extremely inadequate amount of money spent on agricultural research during the last twenty years. The total amount spent did not even reach two and a half crores of rupees. This works out at an average of about 10 lakhs a year. That, I think the House will agree, is an extremely small amount to spend on research in respect of our biggest industry. Since this point was touched both by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture yesterday and other speakers, I need not do more than refer to it.

The second thing which struck me was that no real effort has been made so far to bring the results of agricultural research to the notice of the cultivator. Last year, at the time of the Railway Budget, I had made the suggestion that the railways could play a very important part in fostering what I called mass education in the widest sense of the term, and that at important railway stations, especially at pilgrim centres, there should be small cinema houses for demonstrating documentary films on topics like agriculture, public health and the like, so that those who travel would have opportunities of benefiting by such shows. Another suggestion I had made, for exhibition trains was turned down for the reason, I understood at the time, that the Railway Board pleaded shortage of rolling-stock. I do not know if that difficulty still persists; but if it does, I would suggest, in view of the importance of this instrument of mass education, that the saloons which are used by Cabinet Ministers and Members of the Railway Board could be put to far greater use by their conversion into exhibition trains. Such exhibition trains play a very important part even in advanced countries like the United States.

[Shri B. Shiva Rao]

The third suggestion I want to make is in regard to crop-cutting surveys in respect of which there is at the present moment a five-year plan costing I think about 60 lakhs of rupees to be distributed equally between the Centre, the Provinces and the States. I do not know whether the Honourable the Finance Minister will be able to find funds for such a scheme. But even if he could, I would like the Honourable Minister for Agriculture to consider whether quicker and reasonably satisfactory results could not be achieved by adopting the technique which was followed by the Director-General of Medical Services about ten or fifteen years ago. Sir John Megay, who was then the head of the Medical Services, was dissatisfied with the results of public health statistics and evolved a technique of his own. He sent out a questionnaire to about 600 village doctors. The questionnaire included a certain number of questions which were intended not so much to elicit information as to test the sense of precision of those village doctors. When he got the results he discarded a certain amount of the data as unreliable evidence. With the rest of the material thus collected, he produced a report on public health conditions at that time which I think has remained a classic up to the present. I want to suggest to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture whether he could not evolve a similar technique and seek the assistance of the universities. There are hundreds and even thousands of undergraduates who I think could be trained in the art of collecting statistics. That, I would suggest, would be a more economical method, and probably the results, though not so satisfactory as by the method suggested now through a series of crop-cutting surveys, would sufficiently answer the purpose that we have in view. As he pointed out yesterday, in his opening speech, one of the most serious handicaps at the present moment is the lack of accurate statistics. Rather than wait for five years and undertake an elaborate and costly scheme, I think he would get quicker returns through the method I am suggesting.

I am suggesting it also for another reason. I think it is very necessary that there should be established, between our educated young men and the rural areas, an intimate connection. The Ministry of Labour has, at the present moment, a more popularly conceived scheme for an enquiry into the conditions of agricultural labour. I would therefore suggest to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture to consider whether these two enquiries could not be instituted on almost parallel lines.

Sir, a good deal of reference has been made to co-operative farming. I had the advantage, about 10 or 12 years ago, of spending two weeks in palestine, where cooperative farming has reached a greater pitch of efficiency than in almost any other country in the world. Both last year in Paris and the year before in New York at the sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations representatives of the Jewish Movement for Agriculture in Palestine expressed to me their wilingness to send out one or more men who have had practical experience in running co-operative farming in Palestine. I have conveyed that suggestion both to the Honourable the Prime Minister and to the Honourable Minister for Agriculture. I think we would benefit largely by having expert guidance of a few of such men in starting co-operative demonstration farms in different parts of the country.

Then, yesterday, Mrs. Ray made a suggestion which I think deserves careful consideration. She urged the necessity for a Development Board which would take quick decisions and carry them out without needless red-tape and ensure the co-operation of the Provinces and the Centre. I think she had in mind particularly small-scale irrigation schemes and cooperative farms and the like. I hope the Honourable Minister for Agriculture will give his careful attention to this suggestion by Mrs. Ray. At the meeting of the Governing Body of the I.C.A.R. this week I felt that one of the most serious difficulties

at the present moment is a lack of adequate understanding between the Provinces and the Centre. It seemed to me, watching the proceedings of the Governing Body, that while the representatives of the Provinces, whether they are ministers or directors of Agriculture, are willing to attend conferences convened by the Centre largely in the hope of securing financial assistance for their various schemes, they had not the same confidence in nor respect for the judgment of the Central Government, as the Central Government would like to have. (*Shri B. Das*: "Right, you are".) In Particular, I think there is an impression, whether it is justified or not, I do not know, but there is certainly an impression that officers of the Central Government—I am not referring in particular to the Ministry of Agriculture—but there is an impression amongst the provincial representatives that the officers of the Central Government are inclined to throw their weight about when they visit the provinces, though they know very little about the realities of the problems with which Provincial Governments have to deal. Sir, I would suggest that when Central officers go on tours, they should cultivate a little more of the spirit of humility in order to prove more effective.

There is only one more suggestion, I would like to make. In the Ministry of Agriculture, there is a nutrition section. In the Ministry of Health too, I believe, there is a nutrition section and at Coonoor there is run an admirable nutrition research institute. Especially at a time like this, when the country is faced with a serious shortage of food, I think that these nutrition sections should display greater activity than we have had evidence of so far. I hope that when the Minister speaks at the end of the debate, he would indicate to us precisely the scope and the nature of the activities undertaken by the Nutrition section in his Department.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say a word about the speech with which he opened the debate yesterday. He referred more than once to what he called the inherent difficulties of the situation. With all respect to him, and not meaning to be in any sense critical of what he said, because it was a lucid and comprehensive account of the present position, with all respect to him, I would suggest that not all the difficulties of the situation were inherent when he took charge of the portfolio of Agriculture and Food. At least one of the difficulties, and perhaps the most serious difficulty at the present moment, is the abolition of controls which was a self-inflicted difficulty last year. And now that the Government has realised the blunder it committed last year by abolishing controls, I hope that any policy that is enunciated at the present moment will be clear cut; that there will be no vacillation in carrying it out, and more than everything else, that it would be entrusted to a body of competent and able officers, some of whom are still in the Ministry, some of whom have left the Ministry and have been sent to other posts, that the carrying out of such a policy would be entrusted to a body of competent and able officers who would not hesitate to take quick decisions without any intervention or interference from outside.

پنڈت تھاکر داس بھارگو: جناب مانڈیہ سبھاپتی صاحب ! میں نے جو amendment بھیجا ہے اس سے صاف ظاہر ہے کہ میں کسی نئی کمیٹی کے قائم ہونے کے سخت خلاف ہوں - اب سے پہلے یہ معاملہ بہت سی کمیٹیوں کے سامنے آچکا ہے - ہر session میں ایک آدھ روز اس معاملہ کی بحث کے واسطے دیا جاتا ہے - پہلے کرشلنا جاری کمیٹی - اس سلسلے میں رپورٹ کر چکی ہے اس کے علاوہ ایک اور کانفرنس ۹-۸ ستمبر کو ہولی تھی جس کی رپورٹ ہمارے پاس بھیجی گئی ہے - اور بہت سی کانفرنس ہائے ہو چکے ہیں- جہاں تک Grow More Food کا تعلق ہے بہت ساری تجاویز پیش کی گئیں تھیں - جن میں سے سب پر عمل نہیں ہوا - اب ایک

[پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگو]

نئی کمیٹی اس واسطے مقرر کرنے سے کہ وہ دریافت کرے کہ Grow More Food Organisation میں اور کیا کرنے کی ضرورت ہے- سوائے روپیہ اور energy خراب کرنے کے اور کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلیگا - جو معاملہ در اصل ہمارے سامنے پیش ہے وہ Grow More Food سے زیادہ اہمیت کا ہے- جیسا کہ کل جناب منسٹر صاحب نے فرمایا تھا کہ در اصل Grow More Food کا معاملہ تو اس سوال کا صرف ۵ فی صدی جز ہے کہ جو بڑا سوال ہمارے سامنے پیش ہے - اگر ۹ لاکھ ٹن خوراک پیدا کرنے کا target رکھا گیا تھا اور اس میں سے سات لاکھ ٹن خوراک پیدا ہو گئی جیسا کہ ان کاغذات سے معلوم ہوتا ہے - تو میں عرض کرونگا کہ آنریبل فوڈ منسٹر ہمارے مبارک باد کے مستحق ہیں - جو کچھ کام ہوا ہے وہ target کے تقریباً برابر ہے - لیکن جو اصل سوال ہے اور جسنے سارے ہندوستان کو پریشان کر رکھا ہے اس کا حل نظر نہیں آتا ہے - میں یہ بھی نہیں جانتا کہ یہ سوال جس طرح ہمارے سامنے پیش کیا جاتا ہے وہ ٹھیک طریقے سے بھی پیش کیا جاتا ہے یا نہیں - میں ابھی تک اس بات کا قائل نہیں ہوں کہ ہندوستان میں اس قدر اناج اور دوسری چیزیں پیدا نہیں ہوتیں کہ ہندوستانیوں کی ضرورت کو پورا کر سکیں - میں statistics کو reliable نہیں مانتا لیکن جو سرکاری اعداد و شمار ہیں انکی رو سے پچھلے ۱۲ - ۱۰ سالوں میں کم سے کم ۵ سالوں میں ہم نے اس اناج سے زیادہ اناج پیدا کیا جو ہندوستان کی ضرورت کے واسطے کافی اوسطاً ہوتا ہے اس نقطۂ خیال سے کہ statistics غلط ہیں - جیسا کہ عام طور پر بیان کیا جاتا ہے - ہمارے ماننے کے لئے کوئی چیز نہیں ہے جس سے کہ ہم اس نتیجے پر پہنچ سکیں کہ کنٹرول بالکل ضروری ہے - یا کنٹرول اچھا ہے - میں فوراً کنٹرول کو ہٹا دینے کے حق میں نہیں ہوں کیونکہ جو پالیسی گورنمنٹ نے سوچ بچار کر اختیار کر لی ہے اس کو چلانا چاہئے - لیکن میں intellectually مطمئن نہیں ہوں کہ دیہی کے لئے کنٹرول کی اتنی ضرورت ہے - ہمیں کروڑوں روپیہ دوسرے ملکوں کو بھیجنا پڑتا ہے اور یہ سلسلہ ختم نہیں ہوگا - بلکہ کنٹرول کرنے سے زیادہ اور روپیہ خرچ کرنا پڑیگا - میں کنٹرول کے اوپر زیادہ نہیں کہنا چاہتا - لیکن میں ہاؤس کی توجہ ایک اور بات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ آخری لڑائی سے پہلے دنیا کے اندر بہت زیادہ خوراک پیدا ہوتی تھی - بہت سارے ملک تو اپنی خوراک کو جلایا کرتے تھے - مثلاً روس کے اندر لمبوں کو آگ لگائی جاتی تھی - تو پہلے یہ problem تھا کہ اتنی خوراک پیدا ہوتی ہے اس کا کیا کیا جائے - دوسرے ملکوں میں وہ بھیجی نہیں جا سکتی تھی - ہندوستان میں بھی کوئی کمی نہیں تھی اُس وقت agriculture provincial subject تھا اور یہاں پر سنٹرل گورنمنٹ میں فوڈ منسٹر نہیں تھا -

صرف Education Health and Lands کا ایک Member ہوتا تھا - جونہی لڑائی شروع ہوئی خوراک کی کمی محسوس ہونے لگی - آہستہ آہستہ ایک Food Secretary ہوا اور اسکے بعد سنہ ۴۵/۴۶ کے قریب Food Member صاحب کی الگ پوسٹ پیدا ہو گئی - لیکن دقت جو ہوئی وہ اس وجہ سے کہ سینٹر کے فوڈ منسٹر کی اور صوبہ کے منسٹر فوڈ کی کوئی clear cut ذمہداری علیحدہ علیحدہ نہیں تھی - اس کی وجہ سے آج ہم نہیں جانتے کہ فوڈ منسٹر صاحب کی کیا responsibility ہے اور Provincial Agriculture Minister کی کیا responsibility ہے - میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آدھی خرابی تو اس وجہ سے ہے کہ procurement کرتے ہیں پراونشیل منسٹر اور باہر سے خوراک منگواتے ہیں ہمارے سنٹرل منسٹر صاحب - معلوم ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ پراونسیز جنکو کہ powers ہیں وہ ذمہ داری محسوس نہیں کرتے کہ کل اشخاص باشندگان صوبہ کو خوراک پہنچانا ان کا فرض ہے سنٹرل گورنمنٹ منسٹر کے پاس powers نہیں ہیں کیونکہ ایک inch بھی زمین انکے پاس نہیں ہے - Conferences بلائی جاتی ہیں محض discussion کے لئے کیونکہ provincial autonomy ہے - لیکن ساری ذمہ داری خوراک بہم پہنچانے کی سنٹرل منسٹر صاحب کی ہے - یہ جو responsibility کا haphazard adjustment ہو گیا ہے یہ نہایت نقصان دہ ہے - ہمیں یہ صاف کرنا چاہئے کہ ہر Province اپنے باشندگان کے لئے خوراک بہم پہنچانے کی اپنی ذمہ داری کو محسوس کرے اور اگر وہ ایسا نہیں کرتا ہے تو خوراک کی قیمت Province کو دینی چاہئے تاکہ پراونس محسوس کریں کہ در اصل یہ انکا اپنا فرض ہے - ہمارے فوڈ منسٹر صاحب اپنے شریف ہیں کہ پراونشیل منسٹر صاحبان کے سامنے apology سی کرتے رہتے ہیں - میں اُنکی اس speech کی طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو انہوں نے ۹ - ۸ ستمبر کو دی ہے -

"As a matter of fact you may even consider whether the provinces should not so plan their food production programme as to indepdent of any aid from the centre by 1952, except in the circumstances of unexpected natural calamity. I do not know how far such a proposal appeals to you, but I submit it to you for your discussion".

میں ادب سے عرض کرونگا کہ جب میں ان کو دفتر میں بیٹھے رات دن کام کرتے دیکھتا ہوں تو مجھے ان پر رحم آتا ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ Provincia Ministers کو اپنی ذمہ داری محسوس کرنی چاہئے - Federal Constitution جو اب بنایا جا رہا ہے - اس میں سنٹر کو یا تو پورا اختیار دیا جائے تاکہ اسکی ذمہ داری ہو ورنہ اگر ایسا نہیں ہوتا تو provinces کے منسٹر کی ذمہ داری ہی ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ صوبہ کے سب مسلمان کے لئے خوراک کا ذمہ دار ہو -

میں ادب سے یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ اس طرح کی جو موجودہ پالیسی ہے اس سے یہ معاملہ حل نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - ہوتا کیا ہے کہ پراونشیل منسٹری انکو لکھتی ہے کہ

[پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگو]

ہمیں خود کی ضرورت ہے اور یہ فوراً ہی امریکہ سے واپسی کر کے ان کے لئے انتظام کرتے ہیں - اصل میں پراونشیل سلسٹری کو چاہیئے کہ وہ اگر کنٹرول رکھنا چاہتے ہیں تو خود پورا کام procurement کا کریں - ہمارے سنٹرل فوڈ منسٹر صاحب کو چاہیئے کہ ہر ایک پراونشیل منسٹری کو بتا دیں کہ انصافاً قانوناً و اخلاقاً صوبہ جات کے لوگوں کی خوراک مہیا کرنے کی responsibility صوبہ کے وزیروں پر ہے اور وہ خود ہی procurement کے ذمہ دار ہیں اور جب فوڈ منسٹر صاحب اُنکو اس بات کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرالینگے تو وہ اپنی ذمہ داری کو محسوس کر کے انتظام کرینگے -

میں مثال کے طور پر عرض کرونگا کہ پچھلے سال حصار میں ڈھائی کروڑ من چنا پیدا ہوا تھا - اور ہم کو یہ خیال ہوا کہ کئی برس کے بعد اتنی پیداوار یہاں پر ہوئی ہے اس لئے اب کاشتکار کو بھی فائدہ ہوگا اور عام لوگ بھی اس سے فائدہ اُٹھا سکیں گے - لیکن ہوا کیا کہ حصار میں چنا کی قیمت کاشتکار کو پانچ یا ساڑھے پانچ روپیہ فی من ملتی رہی - حالانکہ یہاں دہلی میں دس بارہ روپیہ فی من بھاو تھا - اور مدراس اور کلکتہ میں ۲۲ روپیہ بھاو تھا - روھتک میں بھی سات آٹھ روپیہ فی من چنا کا بھاو تھا - چنانچہ میں نے پنجاب گورنمنٹ کو لکھا کہ کیا بات ہے کہ بیچارے cultivator کو حصار میں چنے کی پوری قیمت نہیں ملتی ہے - اور میں اس سلسلے میں شری چیرام داس دولت رام جی سے بھی ملا - اور انکو کہا کہ اگر کلکتہ اور مدراس میں چنے کا اتنا زیادہ بھاو ہے اور وہاں پر چنا نہیں ملتا ہے-تو اب حصار سے وہاں پر کیوں نہیں بھیجتے تاکہ یہاں کے کاشتکار کو پوری قیمت ملے اور کلکتہ اور مدراس والوں کو بھی اس چیز کی دقت محسوس نہ ہو - اور جو یہاں کے لوگوں کی یہ شکایت ہے کہ ان کو پوری قیمت نہیں ملتی وہ دور ہو جائیگی - میں نے ان سے کہا کہ آپ نے جو پابندیاں اور restrictions اس بارے میں لگائی ہیں ان کو آپ اُٹھا لیں - لیکن اس ساری دوڑ دھوپ کا کوئی نتیجہ نہیں نکلا -

دراصل اس میں بات یہ ہے کہ پراونشیل منسٹری اس پالیسی کو اختیار کرنے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہیں - اور نہ ہی سنٹر اس بات کو سمجھنے کی کوشش کرتی ہے - ایسٹ پنجاب گورنمنٹ سے جب اس بارے میں بات چیت ہوئی تو انہوں نے کہا کہ اگر سب Provincial Governments یہ restrictions دور کر دیں یا سینٹر سب دیگر provinces سے یہ پالیسی منوادے تو وہ تیار ہیں کہ وہ restrictions کو ہٹا لیویں چنانچہ اس معاملہ کا کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہو سکا - میں آپ سے یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ وہ کاشتکار لوگ بالکل ان پڑھ ہیں - اور کچھ بولنے کے قابل نہیں ہیں - وہ گاؤں میں رہتے ہیں - شہروں سے اور ریل سے اور سڑکوں سے بہت دور رہتے ہیں - اور اگر کچھ پیداوار ان کے یہاں ہوتی ہے تو یہ دیر تک بھیجنے سے باز نہیں آسکتے ہیں اسلئے اچھی پیداوار کا کچھ فائدہ نہیں اُٹھا

سکتے ہیں - بلکہ اس کے برعکس اس کا فائدہ وہ لوگ اٹھاتے ہیں جو دولتمند ہیں اور middlemen ہوشیار ہیں اگر غریب کاشتکاروں کے یہاں ریل نہیں ہے یا سڑکیں نہیں ہیں- تو یہ اُن کا قصور نہیں ہے-بلکہ یہ سابقہ Provincial Government کا قصور ہے- جنہوں نے اُن کے لئے یہ facilities مہیا نہیں کیں - ان لوگوں کا اس میں کوئی قصور نہیں ہے- آخر اسکا کچھ نہ کچھ حل تو ہے - اس کا کچھ نہ کچھ علاج ہوسکتا ہے - اور وہ علاج کیا ہے - وہ وہی علاج ہے جو کہ ہر سال اس ہاؤس میں پیش کیا جاتا ہے - لیکن اُس پر کوئی عمل نہیں ہوتا - سیدھا حل یہ ہے کہ سرکار مناسب قیمت پر ایسے غریب کاشتکاروں کا غلہ مول لیوے اور خود پھر فروخت کردے جب تک کہ پراونیسز اسمبلی کے لئے responsible نہ ہوجائیں اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ Centre کی بھی responsibility صاف اور واضح نہ ہو تب تک اسمبلی کا حل ہرگز نہیں ہوسکتا ہے -

سب سے پہلے ضرورت اسمبلی کی ہے کہ اس خوراک کے معاملہ میں پراونشیل سلسٹریوں کو پوری طرح سے ذمہدار کیا جائے - اور وہ اپنی اس ذمہداری کو اچھی طرح محسوس کریں - اس کے علاوہ میری یہ خواہش ہے کہ جس ضلع میں جو پیداوار ہوتی ہے وہ عام طور پر اُس ضلع کی staple خوراک ہوتی ہے - مثلاً میرے ضلع میں لوگ باجرہ اور چنا کھاتے ہیں - لیکن اب وہ پنجاب گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی کی وجہ سے سب لوگ گیہوں کھاتے ہیں-مدراس میں لوگ چاول کھانا چاہتے ہیں-اور پنجاب کے لوگ گیہوں کھاتے ہیں - لیکن جوکچھ اب ہورہا ہے - وہ یہ ہے کہ مدراس میں بھی گیہوں دیا جاتا ہے اور پنجاب میں چاول دئے جاتے ہیں - اسطرح سے لوگوں کو تکلیف بھی ہوتی ہے اور بے چینی بھی بڑھتی ہے - اس لئے اگر آپ کسی ایک ضلع کو وہی خوراک دیں جو وہاں پیدا ہوتی ہے تو اس سے کوئی دقت پیش نہیں آئیگی -

میں نے Eastern Economist کے صفحہ ۱۱۲۰ پر پڑھا ہے کہ پچھلے پانچ سال میں average جو Food-grains کی رہی ہے - وہ $\frac{613}{500}$ تھی - اس کے معنی یہ ہیں کہ اگر ساری قسم کے غلہ کو ایک جگہ پر اکٹھا کیا جائے تو کل غلہ کی پیداوار ہندوستان کی اپنی ضروریات سے زیادہ تھی -

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.*]

لیکن موجودہ وقت میں پالیسی یہ ہے کہ سب لوگ صرف گیہوں کھائیں یا Rice کھائیں - اُن کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ گیہوں کہاں پر کھاتے ہیں اور Rice کہاں پر کھاتے ہیں اور اُس کے مطابق ویسا ہی وہاں پر Supply کریں - ایسا کرنے سے غلہ کی قلت نہیں رہیگی -

[پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگو]

میں مثال کے طور پر یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ضلع حصار میں کافی چنے کی پیداوار ہوئی تھی - اس لئے اور اب تک کافی حصہ اس پیداوار کا ضلع حصار میں موجود ہے اور لوگوں کے کوٹھوں میں پڑا ہے - لیکن سنٹر و صوبجات کی غلط پولیسی کی وجہ سے وہ ضرورت کے وقت بھی کام میں نہیں آ رہا - اس کی یہ وجہ ہے کہ Provincial گورنمنٹ provincial restrictions کی غلط پولیسی پر عمل کرتی ہے اور سنٹرل گورنمنٹ بھی اس غلط پالیسی میں co-operate کرتی ہے - جس سے دیش کی ساری economy کو نقصان پہنچتا ہے - افسوس کا مقام ہے کہ نہ ہی تو پہلی گورنمنٹ اس بات کو پہچانتی رہی اور نہ ہی اب کی گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں کچھ مفید تجویز نکالتی ہے- سوائے Grow More Food کے slogan لگانے کے دوسرے ضروری کوائف پر کوئی گورنمنٹ دھیان نہیں دیتی - اور اسلئے یہ مسئلہ حل نہیں ہوتا -

دوسری بات جو میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ ہے کہ جتنے بھی تجاویز grow more food campaign کے بارے میں تجویز ہوئے ہیں ان کو پراونشیل منسٹری execute کر سکتی ہے- سنٹر نہیں کر سکتا - آنریبل فوڈ منسٹر صاحب نے بھی یہ خیال اپنی تقریر میں ظاہر فرمایا ہے اور میں اس خیال پر زور دے رہا ہوں تو ان حالات میں میری یہی گذارش ہوگی کہ آپ کو چاہئے کہ آپ پراونشل منسٹری کو اس بات کے لئے responsible کریں اور ان کو اپنی اس ذمہ داری کو محسوس کرنے پر مجبور کریں - اور جو پیداوار کاشتکار پیدا کرتا ہے اس کو اس کی پوری قیمت دی جائے - اور کاشتکار کو encourage کیا جائے کہ وہ زیادہ پیداوار کرے -

پوری خوراک مہیا کرنے کی ذمہ داری پراونشیل منسٹری پر ہوتی ہے - اور یہ جو موجودہ پالسی ہے کہ وہ آپ سے درخواست کریں کہ اُن کو خوراک کی ضرورت ہے اور آپ امریکہ وغیرہ سے کار روائی کرکے خوراک کا انتظام کریں - یہ نامناسب ہے - اور اس سے آخری صحیح حل موجودہ مشکلات کا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے- پراونشیل منسٹریوں کو دیکھنا چاہئے کہ زیادہ پیداوار کے لئے کسانوں کو کیا کیا چیزیں ضرورت ہیں اور کس طرح صوبہ جاتی گورنمنٹ اس بارے میں مدد کر سکتی ہیں - فی الحال صوبہ کی گورنمنٹ ایسا کرنے کی پرواہ نہیں کرتی ہیں - میں جناب کے سامنے اس کی دلیل میں ایک مثال پیش کرونگا - سنہ ۴۷ کے ستمبر میں حصار میں کافی بارشیں ہوئیں اور ہم آنریبل واجندر پرشاد کے پاس گئے اور اُن سے گذارش کی کہ حصار کے لئے ہمکو tractors کی ضرورت ہے - چنانچہ اُنہوں نے حکم دیا کہ ہم کو tractors دئے جائیں - اُس وقت ایسٹ پنجاب گورنمنٹ اچھی طرح سے قائم نہیں ہوئی تھی - وہ function کرتی تھی - اور ہم نے ہم کو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کے پاس جانے

باوجود ڈاکٹر راجندر پرشاد صاحب کے حکم کے محکمہ جات گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے ۱۵ دن تو ویسے ہی گذار دیئے - اور کہا کہ گاڑیاں نہیں ہیں اور یہ مشکلات ہیں وہ مشکلات ہیں-اور اس طرح سے پندرہ دن نکال دیئے - اور بعد میں Tractors دیئے- جتنی دیر یہاں پر Tractors لینے میں لگی اُتنی دیر میں زمین سے آل نکل گئی - کیونکہ قدرت کسی کے لئے نہیں ٹھہرتی ہے - چنانچہ جب ہم کو Tractors دے گئے تو اُس وقت موقع گزرنے کی وجہ سے اُن کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں اٹھایا جا سکا - اور وہ Tractors اب بھی ضلع حصار کے حصہ جات کے بازاروں میں پڑے پڑے سڑ رہے ہیں - پراونشیل گورنمنٹ ر [illegible] ف انڈیا نے اتنی بھی تکلیف گوارہ نہیں کی کہ وہ یہ دریافت کرتے کہ ان ٹریکٹروں کا کیا ہوا - آپ خود اندازہ لگا سکتے ہیں کہ اُس کا کیا مطلب ہے اسکا مطلب یہ ہے کہ یہ جو پراونشیل agriculture منسٹری ہے وہ اپنے فرض کو محسوس نہیں کرتی ہے-آنریبل جیرام داس دولترام کی خوبصورت شکل یہاں پر بیٹھے بیٹھے سارا ہندوستان نہیں دیکھ سکتا- ان کا invisible hand ہندوستان نہیں دیکھ سکتا - صوبہ جات میں پراونشیل منسٹر کا ہاتھ دکھائی دیتا ہے- میں نے ابھی ابھی سنا کہ شریمتی ریلوکادیوی نے اپنی تجویز پیش کی اور دوسری طرف سے مسٹر شیوا رائے نے اپنی تجویز پیش کی ہے - اُنہوں نے یہ تجویز کی ہے کہ ایک سنٹرل Development Board مقرر کیا جائے - جناب نے بھی ایک تقریر فرمائی اور اُس میں فرمایا کہ ایک سنٹرل کمیشن مقرر کیا جائے تو کیا میں بھی نہایت ادب سے ایک تجویز پیش کر سکتا ہوں - میری تجویز یہ ہے کہ ہر ایک ضلع میں ایک Development Board مقرر کیا جائے اور اُس کا چارج Development Commissioner کو دیا جائے جو اس ضلع کے پورے و مکمل حالات سے واقفیت رکھتا ہو وہ ضرورت کے مطابق Agriculture اور Food میں ترقی کراتا رہے -

اجمیر میرواڑ اور دہلی کے متعلق جو Development Act بنایا گیا ہے اور دامودر ویلی سکیم جو کہ اس بارے میں ترقی کرنے کے لئے بنائی گئی ہیں اسکا اصول ہر ایک ضلع ہندوستان پر لاگو کیا جاوے - آپ جب ہی کامیاب ہونگے جب کہ آپ یہ Development Boards ضلعوار بنا دینگے اور اُنکو متعلقہ ڈپٹی کمشنر یا کلکٹر کے ماتحت رکھیں جو کہ اس بارے میں لوکل حالات کے مطابق ترقی کراتا رہے - اس طرح کرنے سے ہر ایک ضلع کا ڈپٹی کمشنر - تحصیلدار اور پٹواری کا یہ فرض ہوگا کہ وہ دیکھے کہ کن کن چیزوں کی کاشتکار کو اس بڑھانے پیداوار میں ضرورت رہتی ہے تاکہ وہ مہیا کی جائیں - اور زمینوں کو اچھی طرح کاشت کیا جاوے اور کافی پیداوار ہو - اور اس کاشت سے خالی نہ رہیں -

میں آجکل حصار میں یہ دیکھتا ہوں کہ وہاں پر لوگ پوری زمینیں کاشت نہیں کرتے ہیں - جو چھوٹے چھوٹے زمیندار ہیں وہ ایک ہل کی اراضی کاشت کرتے ہیں اور باقی کاشت نہیں کرتے ہیں - جتنی زمین وہ خود کاشت کر سکتے

[پنڈت ٹھاکر داس بھارگو]

ہیں اتنی ہی کاشت ہوتی ہے اگر وہ اس سے زیادہ زمین کے مالک ہیں تو وہ زمین خالی پڑی رہتی ہے وہ اس واسطے کہ اُن کو ڈر ہے کہ اگر ہم یہ زمین کسی کو کاشت کرنے کے لئے دیں تو وہ کاشتکار بعد میں اُس زمین کا مالک بن جائیگا اُنکو یہ ڈر ہے کہ اگر کسی کاشتکار کے قبضے میں کوئی زمین کاشت کے لئے چلی جاوے تو بعد میں وہ اُسکا مالک قرار دیا جائیگا اسلئے وہ تمام زمین کاشت نہیں کراتے ہیں - اسلئے میں بڑے ادب سے عرض کرونگا موجودہ خوراک کی جو مشکلات ہیں وہ اسوجہ سے بھی پیش آ رہی ہیں کہ ہندوستان کی ساری زمین اسوقت کاشت نہیں ہوتی ہے -

اگر ہندوستان کے تمام حصوں کی زمین پر کاشت ہو تو ہرگز کمی خوراک نہ رہے گورنمنٹ کا فرض ہے کہ وہ اپنی پالیسی فوم بنائے - میں روز دیکھتا ہوں کہ روز گورنمنٹ کی پالیسی تبدیل ہوتی ہے یہ بہت نا مناسب بات ہے مثال کے طور پر اگر آپ کو زمینداری اُبالش کرنا ہے تو ایک مرتبہ حکم دے دیجئے کہ زمینداری ابالش کر دی گئی - اگر زمینداری فی‌الحال ابالش کرنا نہیں تو یہ اعلان کر دیجئے کہ دس برس کے لئے یا اس سے زیادہ یا کم کے لئے زمینداری برقرار رہیگی آپکی اس پالیسی سے کاشتکار بڑی مصیبت میں ہیں اور چھوٹے چھوٹے زمیندار بھی جو دو سو یا تین سو بیگھے کے مالک ہیں وہ تھوڑے حصے پر کاشت کرتے ہیں اور باقی زمینیں وہ کاشتکاروں کو دینا نہیں چاہتے ہیں -

جناب والا ! جتنی باتوں کی طرف میں توجہ دلانا چاہتا تھا ان کے اوپر بہت سارا کہا جا چکا ہے میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں اس لئے کہ بہت سے اصحاب کو تقریر کرنا ہے لیکن آپکی اجازت سے تھوڑا سا عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں اور وہ یہ ہے کہ ہم نے Cow Slaughter کو روکنے کا ایک ڈائرکٹیو کانسٹی‌ٹیوشن میں پاس کیا تھا میں ابھی بمبئی سے ہوکر آیا ہوں اور کلکتہ بھی گیا تھا لیکن میں نہایت ادب سے عرض کرونگا کہ بمبئی اور کلکتہ میں Cow اور Bullocks بھیڑوں کی تعداد میں سلاٹر کیجاتی ہیں اور ان کا سلاٹر ہونا ابھی تک بند نہیں ہوا ہے تقریباً پندرہ بیس سال سے گورنمنٹ کے سامنے بھی یہ سوال پیش ہے کہ ضلع حصار اور روہتک سے گائے بھینسیں بمبئی اور کلکتہ لیجائی جاتی ہیں اور وہ پہلے lactation کے بعد ہی سلاٹر کی جاتی ہیں وہاں کے لوگ بہت مالدار ہیں اور وہ گائے اور اس قسم کے دوسرے جانور یہاں سے اچھی قیمت دیکر لیجاتے ہیں اور ایک lactation سے اُنکو قیمت اور منافع وصول ہو جاتا ہے اور پھر وہ اس جانور کو مروادیتے ہیں اس لئے ضروری ہے کہ اس خرابی کا سدباب کیا جاوے تاکہ نسل ستیاناس نہ

ہو گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا حکم صرف یہاں کاغذ پر ہوتا ہے خرد آنریبل منسٹر صاحب نے اپنے لفظوں میں فرمایا ہے کہ بغیر پراونس کے کواپریشن کے یہ معاملہ طے نہیں ہو سکتا اسٹیپل اگر کسی ایک فرض کے لئے دیا جاتا ہے تو وہ دوسرے فرض کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے ان حالات کی وجہ سے ان کمیٹیوں کے بنانے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ ان پراونشل گورنمنٹوں کو صاف طور سے نوٹس دے دیا جائے کہ جب تک وہ خود صوبہ کی self-sufficiency کے کام میں ترقی نہیں کریںگے منسٹر کوئی مدد نہیں دیگا میں جانتا ہوں کہ اگر ایسا ہو جائے تو ہمارے ملک میں اس قدر پیداوار ہو سکتی ہے کہ وہ ہم سے کھائی نہ جائیگی لیکن یہ اسی وقت ہو سکتا ہے کہ جب ہر شخص زیادہ غلہ پیدا کرنا اپنی patriotic duty سمجھ لے اور اس ہی سے دیش کا ہت ہے۔

*(English translation of the above speech).*

**Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava** (East Punjab: General): Mr. Speaker, Sir, It would be quite apparent from the amendment of which I have given notice that I am utterly opposed to the appointment of any new Committee. Hitherto-fore this question has already been discussed time and again by many committees. During each session a day or two are allotted for holding a discussion on this subject. Before this, Krishnamachari Committee has already submitted a report in this connection In addition to this, another Conference was convened on the 8th and 9th September, the report of which has been supplied to us. Many other conferences have already been held. So far as the 'grow more food' is concerned many suggestions were put forth all of which could not be implemented. Now the appointment of another committee with a view to investigate and make recommendations for improvement of the 'grow more food organization' would be nothing short of wastage of money and energy. The matter which is under our consideration carries more importance than the 'grow more food'. Just as the Horourable Minister had stated yesterday that in reality the problem of 'grow more food' comprises of only 5 per cent of the major issue involved and which confronts us. If the target of production of nine lakhs of tons of foodgrains was planned and out of this seven lakh tons were produced as would be observed from these papers, then the Honourable Minister deserves to be congratulated. Whatever result has been achieved, it is near-about reaching the target. But no solution of the real issue which has perplexed the whole of India is in sight. I am also not aware of the fact whether or not this question which has been put before us is being handled in a proper manner. I am not as yet convinced about the veracity of the statement that India does not produce sufficient quantity of foodgrains and other commodities which can cater to the needs of the Indians. I do not, therefore, believe in the reliability of the statistics. But according to the statistics collected by the Government for the last 10-12 years, I find that at least during the five years, the quantity of foodgrains produced by us is more than sufficient to meet the average requirements of India. Viewing from this aspect that the statistics are generally said to be incorrect, there is no other data before us from which we could conclude that control is not altogether essential: or control is a healthy measure. I am not in favour of immediate decontrol because the policy which the Government have adopted after careful consideration should be implemented. But I do not intellectually feel complacent that the control is so badly needed for the country. We have to remit crores of rupees to the foreign countries and there will not be any end to it. On the contrary the imposition of control will entail more expenditure. I do not want to make any more comments on the subject of control. But I would like to draw

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the attention of the House to the fact that before the last war, a very large quantity of foodgrains was produced in the world. Many of the countries used to burn their food products *e.g.*, in Russia wheat was burnt. Formerly the problem was as to how to dispose of such a huge quantity of foodgrains. It could not be exported to foreign countries. India also did not feel any deficiency. At that time Agriculture was a provincial subject and here in the Central Government there did not exist any separate portfolio of a Food Minister. There used to be only one Member who was incharge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands. Immediately after the outbreak of war, shortage of food was felt. Gradually a Food Secretary was appointed and after this about the years 1945-46, a separate portfolio of a Food Member was created. But the difficulty which arose was due to the fact that no clear-cut enunciation of the responsibilities of the Central *vis-a-vis* Provincial Food Minister could be made, and on account of this very reason we do not know even to-day what is the responsibility of the Honourable Minister for Food and of the Provincial Agriculture Minister. My submission is that partly the defect lies in the fact that the procurement is made by Provincial Minister while the foodgrains are imported from abroad by our Honourable Minister for Food. It appears that the Provinces which have got the powers do not at all realize that the onus to provide food to all the inhabitants of the Province devolves on them. The Minister in the Central Government has got no powers because he has not even an inch of land under his control. The conferences are called simply for holding discussion because provinces are autonomous. But the sole responsibility for the provision of food rests with the Central Food Minister. This haphazard adjustment of responsibility is quite detrimental to the country. We should explicitly lay down that each Province should realize its responsibility for providing food to its inhabitants, and in case it does not do so, it should be called upon to bear the cost incurred so that the Provinces should feel that in reality this is their duty. Our Food Minister is too noble that he even goes to the extent of expressing an apology to the Provincial Ministers. I would like to draw his attention to the speech delivered by him on the 8th and 9th September:

"As a matter of fact you may even consider whether the provinces should not so plan their food production programme as to be independent of any aid from the centre by 1952, except in the circumstances of unexpected natural calamity. I do not know how far such a proposal appeals to you, but I submit it to you for your discussion."

With all due respects, I would submit that when I see him sitting in the office day and night, I take pity on him. I feel that the Provincial Ministers should realize their responsibility. In the federal constitution which is being framed the Centre should be vested with full powers so that it should feel its responsibility. In case it is not done so, responsibility should be fixed on the Provincial Minister to provide food to all the inhabitants of the Province.

Sir, very respectfully I beg to submit that this problem cannot be solved by the present day policy. What happens is that the Provincial Ministries inform the Centre that they stand in dire need of foodstuffs and at once the Centre manages to procure for them foodstuffs from America. In fact the Provincial Ministeries, if they want to have contro's etc., should themselves make arrangements for full and complete procurement. Our Honourable Food Minister should inform all the Provicial Ministries that the Provincial Ministers are rightfully, morally and legally responsible for procuring food for the people of their provinces and they themselves are responsible for procurement of food and when the Honourable Food Minister would hold them responsible for this, then only will they realize their responsibility and will act accordingly.

For example, I would like to inform you that last year 2½ crore mds. of grains were produced in Hissar and we though that as such a bumper crop has been produced after many years so the cultivators would reap good profits and

the people in general would also be benetitted. But what actually happened was that in Hissar the cultivators went on getting Rs. 5 to Rs. 5/8/- per md. although the market price at Delhi was Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per md. and at Madras and Calcutta Rs. 22 per md. Even at Rohtak the market price of gram was Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 per md. Therefore I asked the Punjab Government the reason of the cultivators of Hissar district not getting the full price of their commodity. I saw Honourable Jairamdas Doulatram also in this connection and requested him that if at Calcutta and Madras the market price of gram was so high and the commodity was not available then why grams from Hissar is not being sold there so that the cultivators here may get the rightful price of their commodity and also the people living in Calcutta and Madras may not experience the scarcity; and in this way the complaint of the Hissar cultivators, that they do not get the full price, will be met. I requested him to lift all restrictions and controls that have been imposed in this respect. But all my efforts proved a wild goose chase.

The real fact is that the Provincial Ministries are not prepared to adopt this policy and the Centre also does not make efforts to instruct them in this respect. When I discussed this matter with East Punjab Government, the Government informed me that if all the provinces do away with these restrictions or else the Centre compel the Provincial Ministries to do so then the East Punjab Government is prepared to withdraw all such restrictions. The result was that no decision could be arrived at. I would like to submit that these cultivators are quite illiterate and are not able to voice their grievances. They live in villages far away from towns, railways and roads, and what ever they produce they are incapable of withholding it for long. So they cannot gain any profits from a good harvest. But on the contrary those people reap profits who are more clever and have more money *i.e.* middlemen. If the poor villagers live far away from railways or roads it is not their fault, but of the former Provincial Government which did not provide these facilities to them. These villagers are not at all at fault in this respect. But after all there is a way out of all these troubles. A solution can be found out. And what is that solution? The solution and way out is the same that has been suggested to this House year after year and has not been acted upon at all. An easy solution of this problem is that the Government should purchase the entire crop from the poor cultivators at a reasonable price and resell it afterwards. Until the provinces are made responsible for this and the responsibility of the Centre clearly defined, no solution can be found out of this problem.

The first and the foremost necessity is that the Provincial Ministries be made entirely responsible for procuring food and they should feel their responsibility. Besides this I beg to submit that the crops grown in a particular district generally form the staple food of the people of that district. For example, in my home district millets and gram form the staple food, but now due to the policy of the Punjab Government all of them eat wheat. In Madras people want to eat rice and in Punjab wheat. But what is being done to-day is that wheat too is given to the people in Madras and rice is given in Punjab. In this way the difficulties of the people are aggravated and uneasiness is produced. Therefore if the local produce of a district is given to people of the same district then there would be no such difficulty.

On page 1120 of Eastern Economist I have read that the average production of food grains for the last five years was 500; meaning thereby that if food grains of all kinds were to be pooled together then the total crop exceeded the total necessity of the whole of India.

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker (Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar)*].

But in the present times the policy is that all the people should eat only wheat or only rice. It should be ascertained where wheat is generally taken

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and where rice and food grains may be supplied accordingly. By doing so there would be no scarcity of food grains. For example, I would like to submit that in District Hissar a bumper crop of grams was raised and so a major portion of this crop is still at Hissar and is lying in the barns. But due to the wrong policy of the Centre as well as Provincial Ministry that crop is not being utilized even in these times of want and necessity. The reason is that the Provincial Governments are acting upon the wrong policy of Provincial restrictions and the Central Government also co-operates with this wrong policy with the result that the whole economic condition of the country suffers. It is matter of great regret that neither the former Governments recognised this defect nor the present Government puts forward any useful proposals. Except raising "Grow More Food" slogans none of the Governments pay any attention towards other necessary matters and thus this problem is not solved.

The second thing that I wish to submit is that the Provincial Ministries can execute all the schemes that have been proposed for Grow More Food Campaign, the Centre can not execute them. The Honourable Food Minister has also expressed this opinion in his speech and I am supporting this opinion of him. So in these circumstances I would request that the Provincial Governments should be made responsible for this and they should be compelled to acknowledge their responsibility. And secondly the cultivators should be given the full price of the crops they raise and the cultivators be encouraged to grow more Food. The responsibility of procuring all the foodstuffs should rest with the Provincial Ministries.

This present policy of procuring food grains from America etc. on requests being made by provinces that they stand in need of food grains is not proper. This policy cannot lead us to the ultimate and proper solution of the present difficulty. The Provincial Minister should see what things the cultivators need for growing more food grains and how far the Provincial Governments can help them in their difficulties. So far the Provincial Governments do not care to do so. I would submit an example before you Sir, in support of my argument. In September 1947 Hissar district got a copious rainfall. We approached Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad and requested him that we needed tractors for Hissar district. He very kindly passed orders that we may be given tractors. At that time East Punjab Government had not been properly established and was not functioning, and so we had to approach the Government of India. In spite of the fact that the Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad had passed orders yet the various Departments of the Government of India wasted fifteen days in this or that on pleas that wagons are not available, there is this difficulty or that and thus fifteen days were wiled away and then tractors were given. During the time wasted in obtaining the tractors the fields lost their moisture, because time waits for none. So when we are given tractors no useful purpose could be served as the proper time had passed. These tractors are still lying and rusting in the fields of the various villages of Hissar District. The Provincial and the Central Governments did not even take the trouble of enquiring about the fate of these tractors. You yourself can well estimate the significance of all this. The point is that the Provincial Agricultural Ministry does not at all realise its duty. While sitting here the handsome face of the Honourable Jairamdas Doulatram cannot be seen by the whole of India. India cannot see his invisible hands even. In the provinces the work done by Provincial Ministers is apparent to the people. I just heard Shrimati Renuka Ray putting forward her proposals and on the other hand Mr. Shiva Rao has also submitted his proposals. They have suggested that a Central Development Board be constituted. You yourself Sir, in your speech have suggested the formation of a Central Commission.

Then can I also very humbly submit a proposal? My proposal is that in every district a Development Board be established. This board should be in the charge of a Development Commissioner who should have complete and full knowledge of the conditions in the district and who should get the necessary developments being made in respect of agriculture and foodstuffs.

The principles of Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi Development Act and Damodar Valley Scheme, which have been drawn for the all round development, should be applied to each and every district of India. You will attain success only when these Development Boards will be formed district wise and placed under the charge of Deputy Commissioner or Collector of the district who should see due progress being maintained in accordance with local conditions. By doing so the Deputy Commissioner, Tehsildar and Patwari of every district will be duty bound to find out what the cultivators require for increased production, so that these may be obtained with the result that the fields be properly cultivated, the production increased and the land may not be left fallow.

I see that in Hissar District many cultivators do not cultivate their entire holdings. The petty zamindars cultivate as much land as can be tilled with one plough and leave the remaining land fallow. They cultivate only as much land as they themselves can cultivate, and if they own more land then the remaining land is left fallow. The reason is that they are afraid of the fact that if they were to lease out the land to someone for cultivation then ultimately that cultivator would become its owner. They fear that if any lands are leased to some cultivator for cultivation then afterwards he will be declared its owner. So they do not get the whole land put under plough. Therefore I would very humbly submit that the present shortage of food is due to this fact also that the entire arable land of India is not put under cultivation. If the entire arable land in every part of our country is put under cultivation then there would surely be no shortage of food. It is the duty of the Government to make its policy firm. I every day see that the Government policy changes from day to day. This is very improper. For example, if the Government intends to abolish the zamindari system then issue orders once and for all that zamindari system has been abolished, but if for the present the Government does not intend to abolish zamindari then an announcement may be made that zamindari system will last for ten years or more or less. The cultivators are put to loss by this policy of the Government with the result that petty zamindars owing 200-150 bighas of land put under cultivation only a portion of their holdings and do not wish to lease out the remaining portions of their lands to any cultivators.

Sir, much has been said on the points on which I had wanted to draw your attention. I do not intend to take more of your time as other honourable members have to speak on the subject. But with your permission Sir, I beg to submit that we had passed a directive in the constitution banning cow slaughter. I have just returned from Bombay and had also gone to Calcutta, but very humbly I would beg to submit that in Calcutta and Bombay thousands of cows and bullocks are slaughtered and their slaughtering has not stopped as yet. Since 15-20 years it has been in the knowledge of the Government that cows and buffaloes from Hissar and Rohtak District are being taken to Calcutta and Bombay where they are slaughtered just after first lactation. The people living there are very wealthy and so they take away from here cows and other milch cattle after paying heavy prices and on first lactation they not only get their money back put even profits also. Then afterwards they get these animals slaughtered. Therefore it is essential that this evil may be rooted out so that the breed may not be exterminated. The orders of the Government of India are passed only on paper. The Honourable Minister has admitted in his speech that this matter cannot be settled without the co-operation of the provinces. If steel is given for a particular purpose it is utilized for some other purpose. Under these circumstances there is no necessity of setting up these

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committees. The necessity is that a clear notice should be given to provinces that till the time they themselves do not make definite progress towards the self-sufficiency of the provinces, the Centre will not give them any help. I know that if it were to happen so then our country could produce food much more than our necessity. But this can be done only when every cultivator were to think it to be his patriotic duty to produce more food grains and in this only lies the well being of the country.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru** (U. P.: General): Sir, I am afraid that this resolution will be withdrawn. But I have no doubt whatsoever that it is necessary to appoint a committee to investigate the reasons for the failure of the Grow More Food Campaign and to suggest remedial measures. The Grow More Food Campaign has been going on for six years but the intensity of the public dissatisfaction with its results is well known. The Department of Agriculture have often claimed substantial results but they have never yet been able to satisfy the public that the expenditure has been commensurate with the results obtained. If the opinion of the Food Secretariat were asked for I have little doubt that it would be found that it was as dissatisfied as the general public. I may go further and say that it appears that even the Ministry of Agriculture themselves are dissatisfied with the results that have so far been achieved.

In the memorandum that has been supplied to us by the Ministry of Agriculture it has been pointed out that between 1943 and 1946 an expenditure of about 16 crores by way of grants and loans was incurred on the production of more food. As regards the results of this expenditure the memorandum says: "It is difficult to say in quantitative terms what exactly were the results achieved during the period." My honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture expressed a similar opinion during the conference of Ministers of Agriculture from the provinces and States that was held in September last. This being the state of things it is obvious that if Government want to inspire public confidence and to win the support of the public a committee should be appointed to go into the whole matter and if possible reassure the public that whatever mistakes might have been committed in the past we might expect more systematic and beneficial measures in the future.

The memorandum to which I have referred claims that while the system that existed up to the beginning of 1947 was unsatisfactory, the method that has been introduced to judge the results of the measures adopted or to be adopted in connection with the 1947-48 to 1951-52 plan are such as to enable Government to know accurately the return from the expenditure incurred in future. I am glad to know that the Ministry of Agriculture have at last seen the necessity of finding more accurate methods of determining the increase in the yield of food crops in consequence of the increase in expenditure. But there are two or three things that the House should bear in mind in this connection.

It is very necessary that the production of food in this country should be increased but it is no less necessary that the loss owing to various kinds of pests should be reduced to the utmost extent possible. The question of wheat rust has received a fair amount of attention in this country.

The research work carried on by Mr. K. C. Mehta, Principal of the Agra College has shown that disease germs are brought to the plains from the hills and that if wheat cultivation there were stopped, adequate compensation being given to the growers of wheat, a great deal of avoidable waste could be prevented. His work has secured recognition abroad, and I believe that the method recommended by him has been tried successfully in one or two countries. But for some reason our Ministry of Agriculture have held that

either the method suggested is not sound or that it is not suitable to India. In 1946-47 the loss from wheat rust was as much as 2½ million tons. It is necessary in my opinion that the matter should be reconsidered. No prejudices and jealousies, if they exist, should be allowed to stand in the way of the adoption of methods that will greatly increase the quantity of food available to the public without any expenditure comparable to that already incurred.

There is another question also that demands attention in this connection. The Famine Inquiry Commission of 1943 have pointed out in their Report which was published in 1945 that in rice lands adequate water being available and no new irrigation facilities consequently being needed the production could be increased considerably if more manure could be used. The Report of this Commission has been before Government for about four years and before the present Government for two years. I should like to know what attention this question has received at their hands. My honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture told us yesterday that in spite of the best efforts put forth by them they could not secure an adequate supply of fertilisers from abroad. If the supply of fertilisers is limited I think its distribution between the various objects for which it is required should be carefully considered. Will it be more paying to use fertilisers in rice lands or not? Fertilisers can be used there without waiting for the construction of new tanks or canals. My honourable friend the Minister of Agriculture made an interesting and exhaustive speech yesterday, but unfortunately he made no reference whatsoever to this question to which the Famine Inquiry Commission attached no little importance and which has been before the Legislature ever since its Report was published.

I may, I think, usefully draw the attention of the House to another recommendation of the Famine Inquiry Commission. The Commission realised that if the production of cereals was to be increased to such an extent as to do away with the need for their importation, Government would have to shoulder a colossal responsibility. It therefore suggested that the production of tubers, that is root crops, should be regarded as a matter of great importance. It drew particular attention of the Government to the great need for increasing the production of potatoes, sweet potatoes, tapioca and bananas, and it pointed out that in energy value they were superior to the cereals though inferior in their protein content. If we could increase the production of such things, then the Commission felt that a smaller amount of cereals would enable the Government to provide the country with adequate and balanced food. In the Memorandum that has been supplied to us all that is stated is that greater concentration is aimed at in the future on the production of cereals and root crops. Surely, the matter being of fundamental importance, we should be supplied with far more information on the subject than what Government have done.

Lastly, I come to the question of the urgent need for making a proper approach to the cultivator on whom alone the success of the Grow More Food will depend. I do not know what efforts have been made in this connection. But so far as I have been able to ascertain, the importance of obtaining the cooperation of the cultivator has not received adequate attention so far and I venture to think that this question received the attention of the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture that was held in September last. But I think, Sir, that it should receive much more attention than it has yet received or is likely to receive if the Governments in India continue to follow their routine, humdrum and hope-killing methods.

Sir, if you will permit me, I should like to refer to the question of the accuracy of our statistics before I sit down. It has been known for years that the character of the machinery employed for the collection of statistics of

[Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru]

crop yields is very unsatisfactory. The Famine Enquiry Commission discussed this matter at some length. We are now asked to believe that as a result of the new method of calculating the increase in the yield adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture, the old errors would be avoided and that the calculations made in future would be more reliable. I do not know how we are going to obtain statistics not of what the yield should be but what it is. We have, in the past, been frequently told unofficially that the information received on this subject from the provincial governments was more or less unreliable. I do not want to be hard on the provincial governments. I do not accuse them of deliberate attempts to mislead the Government of India, but if it is felt that accurate information is not being received from the provinces, it is necessary for the Government of India to devise some method that would enable them to be more in touch with the cultivator than they are at present.

I do not propose to deal with any other points, though I should have liked to controvert some of the observations made by the Minister of Agriculture. He said yesterday, in pointing out the importance of agriculture, that its development was necessary for our industrial development. I heartily agree with him there, but I hope that he will not forget that the success of agriculture will depend not merely on its increased yield in future but also on the provision of alternative employments that would draw off the surplus population on land and reduce the pressure on it. Industrial development and agricultural development must proceed together. Unless our standard of living rises, there is no hope that we shall be able to solve the problem before us. If the Honourable Minister of Agriculture needs money for the development of agriculture, let him come before us and ask for it. Have we ever stood in his way? Have we said to him that if the Ministry of Agriculture can inspire public confidence the House will not be prepared to grant the money needed for its schemes and make this country not merely self-sufficient in regard to food crops but also to put it in a better position in regard to the growing of non-food cash crops. One result, I think, of the appointment of a Committee will be that it will be in a position to go into the whole question of agricultural production and ask Government so to plan it as to provide for all our needs. For these reasons, Sir, I repeat that I am heartily in favour of the appointment of such a Committee as is suggested in the Resolution before us.

*The Assembly then adjourned for Lunch, till Half Past Two of the Clock.*

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*The Assembly re-assembled after Lunch, at Half Past Two of the Clock.*

*The Assembly the growing of Lunch, at Half Past Two of the Clock, Mr. Speaker (The Honourable Mr. G. V. Mavalankar) in the Chair.*

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**Begum Aizaz Rasul** (U.P.: Muslim): Sir, there can be no two opinions about the wishes expressed by the Honourable Minister for Agriculture yesterday, that more attention should be given to agriculture and more money should be spent on the development of agriculture in this country. Sir, in a country where 85 per cent. of the people live in rural areas, in a country where the main source of livelihood and income is agriculture, I think it is very necessary that every effort should be made in order to develop agriculture to the fullest extent. But, Sir, the resolution that is under consideration to-day brings home to the Government the fact that the Grow More Food Campaign instituted by the Government from the Centre and from the Provinces has been an utter failure; and I think I am voicing the opinion of the common man that this campaign has been an utter failure as far as the Provinces are concerned. We find from the figures given by the Agriculture Ministry that the Centre is giving large sums of money to the Provinces for this campaign, which includes

boring of tube wells, supply of improved seed etc. We find that the Provinces are also spending large amounts of money in this respect. But, Sir, the results do not justify the spending of these big sums. There has been hardly any corresponding return for the money that has been spent by the Provinces and the Centre. Sir, just as education, clothing and other necessities of life are essential for the people of a country, of far greater necessity is the providing of food to the people in order to save them from starvation and to enable them to keep body and soul together. Therefore, Government cannot ignore its responsibility. There is no doubt that there is a world shortage of food. We all admit that. There is also no donbt that there are many factors that go to create this shortage of food in our own country, and the Honourable Minister mentioned some of those reasons yesterday. We are entirely in agreement with him as regards those reasons. But at the same time, it is the duty of the Government to devise ways and means in order to make up that shortage, and in order to do away with those reasons which cause this deficit and shortage, and try to provide for the people food that is necessary for their existence, by increasing production in the country itself.

It is said that about Rs. 130 crores were spent in one year in purchasing food stuffs from outside, and the amount that will stand as a dead loss to the Government will be about Rs. 30 crores. Sir, that is not a small amount for a poor country like India which is called by the statesmen of our country as the richest country in resources, but the poorest as regards its standards of living. It is, therefore, very neeessary that such large amounts that are spent in the procurement of food from outside should be done away with, and this very much needed money should be utilised for nation-building activities, and for buying implements of agriculture for the development of our own agriculture.

Yesterday, amongst other reasons, the Honourable Minister, mentioned the fact that there has been an increase in the population in our country at the rate of about 40 lakhs a year. Sir, this a matter which should not be mentioned just in passing, but should certainly engage our serious attention, and I feel that when so much is being done to develop our country educationally, economically and in other respects this very necessary item of social education should also be taken up seriously. I am sorry that the Honourable Minister for Health is not present in the House at this moment, but I really should like to invite her attention to the fact that family planning and the limitation of families is a very great need in our country, and this matter should be taken up by the Ministry of Health, and with the concurrence and help of other social bodies our people should be made to realise the importance of this, not only from the point of view of health but from the economic and social point of view also. In every civilized country in the world these problems are being taken up and tackled in all seriousness and I do not see why we should not do so also. Much attention is being directed to the rural areas and educational and other facilities are being provided to them, therefore, this very necessary side of social education should also be taken up seriously and developed on the lines that it has been done in other countries of the world as soon as possible.

Sir, the Honourable the Mover of this resolution yesterday, amongst other things mentioned the Agricultural Income-Tax which will, to a great extent, discourage the Grow-More Food Campaign in the provinces. I am entirely in agreement with him, because I know from experience in my own province, that because the agricultural income-tax has been imposed, ordinary people, not only landlords and zamindars but big tenants and farmers who had started developing their lands on scientific lines and started farming on a

[Begum Aizaz Rasul]

large-scale, they are being greatly discouraged because they feel that the returns to them for the money spent will hardly justify their taking all this trouble. This is a thing which Government has to consider, and to see whether it is in the interests of the country as a whole, to impose this agricultural income-tax at a moment when every effort should be made to help the people to produce more, and when every avenue should be explored in order to increase production.

From the figures of procurement furnished by the Honourable Minister I am sorry to see that the United Provinces procured only four per cent. of its food requirements from the agriculturists. This is a very small percentage and should be increased. I think that a good way of procuring more food would be to fix rent in kind, instead of as at present in cash. If the tenant could give the rent in kind to his landlord, the latter could in turn pay his revenues to Government also in kind. This would in a great measure help the Government in its procurement policy. No policy of rationing or control can succeed unless their is a sound procurement policy. If, in the United Provinces, only four per cent. of the food could be procured, there must be something wrong with the system enforced. I am afraid I may again be displeasing Professor Ranga when I say that the agriculturist is not coming forward with his produce. I assure him that I am not saying this in any spirit of rancour, ill will or ill feeling, but the fact remains that on account of the high prices of foodgrains the financial condition of the tenant today is such that it is not necessary for him to sell out a very large part of his produce in order to pay his rent. I do not know the conditions in Madras and in the South. But I can say that in my province the tenant has only to sell a very small part of his produce in order to pay the rent due to the landlord, and hoards the greater part of his produce to sell when the prices go up. For this reason also, I say that if rents are collected in kind it will help the policy of procurement.

I am afraid I have not got more time to refer to other points. I hope that something will be done soon and that the very serious question of shortage of food will be dealt with in the proper manner. We cannot afford to let this policy of drift continue any longer. There should be far more co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces as regards the agricultural policy. When the Centre pays large amounts to the provinces for pushing forward agricultural schemes, it is up to the Centre to ask for yearly or half-yearly returns of reports to enable them to judge the results and also to find out what the provinces are doing in order to improve their agricultural output. I suggest that it is necessary that the Centre should be more firm with the provinces in the matter of this agricultural policy.

**Mr. Speaker:** I propose to allot not more than ten minutes to each speaker. I am trying to adjust the speakers, but it is impossible to do that when members, in spite of requests, exceed their time and reduce the time available to others. I intend to call upon those members who have moved amendments to speak first. At my instance they have just moved their amendments, intending to speak later on.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri** (Assam: General): I have moved an amendment in which I sought to substitute the words 'unsatisfactory results' for the words 'the failure'. I submit, Sir, this amendment is not a mere verbal amendment. The speech which was delivered yesterday by my friend from the right Mr. Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri goes to show what has been done as a result of the Grow More Food Campaign. He wants, of course for his province got a large grant of 54 lakhs from the Honourable Minister. Nevertheless I think the facts and figures which he showed demonstrated that

the Grow More Food Campaign has not been a total failure, though it has not been as satisfactory as it should have been. I should be very careful in criticising his action, so long as I cannot suggest a better method than his. The Honourable Minister himself admits that the results were not as satisfactory as he wished. He has not held out any dogmatic assertion that his method is the best and that he would not accept any advice or suggestion. That being so, we have followed a programme which has unfortunately not been as successful as we expected. The result has not been commensurate with the urgency of the situation. It has not been commensurate with the hopes it has raised in our minds; it has not been commensurate with the expenditure which we have incurred and more than that, Sir, I would not say. I therefore suggest the Honourable Minister should be willing to accept the amendment, which I have proposed, because I would not like to say to the world that our National Government has failed in its attempt on a vital matter but that the result has yet to be seen. I feel we must not accept that we have failed before we have gone to the final end of the goal. This suggestion, which I have put forward, I submit should be accepted by the House as well as by the Honourable Minister.

As regards the specific suggestions which you, Sir, have asked us to submit, I would make some in the light of experience which I have obtained from my own province but these suggestions should not be carried out if it is not compatible with the condition of the provinces.

First of all, Sir, I would point out that Assam has been a surplus province so far as production of rice was concerned and yet unfortunately it so happened last year that there was a scarcity of rice in the two most important towns of the province, namely, Shillong and Gauhati, and in these two towns there were deaths from starvation. The position was most ludicrous. The Government had said that there was a bumper crop in that area; the Government had also asserted that not a single grain had gone out of the province by illicit means to Pakistan and yet even on the top of it, there was scarcity in the town and there were deaths also. The position was so desperate that even the Honourable Minister for Food had to go on fast. He felt for the people who had died from scarcity, and he himself went on a fast till he was able to improve the position. And it was not difficult to improve the position either. As soon as controlled prices were given up and as soon as greater attention was given to the transport system, the scarcity in these two towns disappeared. The fact of the matter was that the whole procurement policy was conceived in a wrong manner. There was a rise in paddy production, but there was no method of transport to bring them from the villages to the towns. The procurement officer instead of taking the trouble to go into the interior villages during dry season to procure rice when the crops are harvested, he spent his time in getting the supply from the places which are easily accessible, with the result that when the rains set in, it was impossible to get the crops from the interior villages and so the crops in the hands of the villagers could not be procured in time. Furthermore, I do not understand why there should be a control of the price of crops which are raised by the people of the provinces themselves? Our peasants ought to have the best price for the produce which they make. I do not accept the suggestion, which has been made by some, and which seems reasonable to many, that if we reduce the price of the crops, there would be an incentive to greater production to make up the loss in money. I think that suggestion is entirely wrong. In our own province, I found that because agriculture did not produce sufficient income, people, brothers and families had to go out of the town in order to earn living as labourers, but the moment the price was raised in our province and the moment the agriculturist was able to get more price for the produce, those people who had gone to the towns to serve as domestic servants

[Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri]

or mill labourers, they returned back to the village and helped their brothers in getting more produce by cultivation. I would therefore request the Honourable Minister not to listen to those who suggest that there should be a reduction of price in order to compel the people to get more production. That will be a very suicidal policy.

Then, Sir, the specific suggestion which I wish to make in this matter is that the procurement policy ought to be revised. I should think that the control price should be removed; there need not be any control price because so long as the province is self-supporting, they should be allowed to get as much price as they can and the only condition which should be laid down is to see that no export is made from the province, without the consent of the Government. That is the only thing on which Government ought to pay attention and for that purpose if we are to spend the money which they are now incurring in the procurement policy to watch that the crops do not go out of the province without the permission or a permit of the Government then that expenditure would be much better utilised.

Then, Sir, I fully endorse what my honourable friend, the Begum Suhiba has said just now that we should now think of revising the assessable amount of the Agricultural Income-tax. The agricultural income-tax in some provinces are assessable on an income of Rs. 2,000. Considering the price level now-a-days, Sir, Rs. 2,000 is not very much, nor is this agricultural income-tax going to be a source of greater income on inasmuch as those people—the zamindars and the middle-class land-owners—who might have been producing more, they are now very much reluctant to increase the produce, because they would have to pay the agricultural income-tax. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that the whole question of reducing the amount of the assessable income of the Agricultural income-tax should be reconsidered by different Government.

About another matter to which my honourable friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava referred, I can say with greater emphasis in respect of my own province. There is a system of land tenure by which annual leases are issued to cultivators and different persons. These annual leases are given on the strictest condition that if that land is found in possession of somebody other than the lease-holder, then the lease will be transferred in the name of that person who is in possession. This is No. 1 limitation. The No. 2 limitation is that no sub-letting is allowed in respect of those leases. What happens is this: A man who is in possession of land, more than he can cultivate, he keeps it fallow or he does the cultivation in a very indifferent manner, but if, on the other hand, he was allowed to sub-let his land or to employ all classes of labourers to cultivate for him, the land might have yielded more produce and that would greatly help in the Campaign of Grow More Food. This is a defect which has been pointed out by my honourable friend, Pandit Thakur Das in respect of his own province and I say this is acting very adversely against the desire to grow more food because of this system there. There in Assam, you cannot even employ a tenant, who belongs to a particular class. If there are areas which are meant for one class of people and areas which are meant for another class of people and if for one area of one class of people they utilise the labour of a person who belonged to another class, then his lease is liable to be cancelled. So that system of land tenure wherever it exists should be done away with.

Sir, my honourable friend, Shri Biswanath Das yesterday spoke of co-ordination of different heads of Ministries. He had, in his infinite, but inexplicable regard for the lady members of this House refrained from mentioning the name of the Honourable Minister for Health in this connection. I would submit, that the Honourable Department of which the Honourable Minister of Health is in charge is greatly responsible for lesser production of

food in the country. I will show how in our part of the province, generally during the cultivation season large percentage of cultivators are laid up in bed on account of malarial fever. Just in the height of the cultivation season malaria breaks out in an epidemic form and if at that time you could only distribute quinine amongst them, you could have saved a lot of lives and at the same time would have contributed to much larger production of crops during the season. But today we do not get enough quinine for purposes of distribution among the cultivators. During that season dysentery also breaks out in almost every village. Nothing has been practically done to save these villages and this scarcity could be removed. These are preventible diseases and we should be ashamed that we are not able to tackle these preventible diseases even. These diseases take away a lot of human lives and they are largely responsible for lesser production of food in this country.

3 P. M.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. The honourable member has already taken fifteen minutes, which is his full quota and he has exceeded that by another ten minutes.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I will now speak on my other amendments.

**Mr. Speaker:** I cannot allow that. He may just mention his points in a sentence or two.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I will just refer to the other more mischievous resolution moved by Mr. Sidhva. I take him seriously. I do not know if he has moved the resolution in a spirit of a joke or on account of spitefulness. I ask him if there is any other creature other than a carnivorous one who can live solely on meat and fish. Do human beings live on meat and fish without rice? Of course, I understand that dogs can do it: tigers can do it: jackals can do it. Can human beings in any country live merely on fish and meat? If this resolution has to be carried out.....

**Shri R. K. Sidhva** (C.P. and Berar: General): May I point out that the honourable member is misinterpreting my resolution. It is meant for hotels. He is talking jocularly!

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** I am not. Supposing his resolution is accepted by the Honourable Minister, which God forbid he does! Then all the messes in Calcutta, where students live, and the restaurants and hotels will have to close down. (*Shrimati Renuka Ray.* "And in Shillong!") Quite so. My friend has however not provided for the ordinary household. Rice is a staple food. No one can give up rice. One can give up fish and meat but not rice. if I take to rice instead of taking to fish and meat, I shall then consume more rice than the Mover of this resolution contemplates in his motion. I shall consume more than I am consuming today. When I have other foods to take, if the alternative is between rice and fish, then I shall take to rice and the result will be a greater consumption of rice.

The whole thing has been conceived in a spirit of a joke, because my friend who takes more to wheat has failed to include wheat here. He wanted to have his *parata* and *goshi*, which he takes. If my friend wants economy in this direction, he should show the example and he should tell his friends in Northern India that they must not take sweetened rice and "puluo". Why do they take so much of sweetened rice? If they wish that they can give up these luxuries, and then there in Madras and Bengal get more rice!

**Mr. Speaker:** The honourable member need not search for points.

**Shri Basanta Kumar Das** (West Bengal: General): The amendment that I moved was to the effect that the methods of implementation of the programme by a specified time limit should be taken into consideration by the Committee that has been suggested by the mover of the resolution. Sir, the points that have been raised during this debate have given us a picture of how the food production programme has been wanting. The defects that we find is in the method of implementation. I will just read a few lines from the memorandum that has been given to us:

"It cannot be over-emphasized that the success of the food production places depends primarily on the enthusiasm of the cultivators, the public and the Provincial Governments. Every effort is being made to create this enthusiasm. Food production work has to be built from below more than directed from above and here it is that the cooperation of the public is of paramount importance".

Sir, to my mind the crux of the problem is here. Up till now this problem has not been tackled on a nation-wide scale. There is no sign of a national emergency in our minds. I have practical and personal experience of the rural areas and we over there do not feel that we are in the midst of a national emergency. We do not know that our nation is heading towards a crisis. Our people do not know. Our public men do not feel that and they do not give expression to it by their action. Sir, if a national emergency is there, it must be tackled in that way. When there was a war, and when there were other natioual emergencies, it was tackled in that fashion and the people were aware of it. This memorandum says.

"More than all these difficulties, the major problem confronting those who are in charge of this work is how to prove to the public that for a certain amount of expenditure and effort, a certain result has been achieved."

The cultivator who has to produce is quite ignorant that his effort will produce some good results.

There is not a single farm conducted by the Government in the rural areas. I can venture to say that there is not a single farm in many districts of our province, and if the people can see with their own eyes that some good results can be produced by taking to some such methods, they will follow them. There are, I think, agricultural officers in every part of the country, but they are quite ignorant of their work. Generally they are fresh from college and school and they do not know what agriculture is. I know in Bengal we have at least 1,500 workers who were in the work of the Jute Department and they have now been taken to the Agricultural Depratment for working in the rural areas. But they are quite ignorant and they must be trained.

In this memorandum also we find amongst the difficulties that the want of training of workers is one. "Strenuous efforts are being made to train men in the provinces but this anyhow is a matter of time." I think unless and until some training is given to them and those workers actually in the field are trained in their work, they will be as useless as they are now. They can be taken by batches and given this training and within six months they will become useful. If model farms are started in the mofussil areas the cultivators will be able to understand what they have to do.

There is an other point which I would like to deal with. In many parts of the country only a single crop is produced on the land. We should taken to double-cropping and choose the lands which will yield two crops in a year. If that is done production will go up. There are some difficulties in this respect. Water has to be found and the crops have to be chosen for double-cropping purposes. If the Agriculture Department take it to their heart as to how this can be done I think good results will be produced by planned double-cropping.

Then, Sir, manure is unknown in many parts of the country. Cultivators do not generally use manure. Large quantities of cowdung and farmyard

manure are being wasted. The fuel problem is such that the agriculturists generally use cowdung for fuel purposes. This has to be conserved by all means. Oil cake, cowdung and other manure can easily be procured and come handy to the agriculturists. They can be utilised for purposes of manure. We cannot procure chemical manure very easily and it is a question of money also. Besides the agriculturists also do not always know how to use that manure for agricultural purposes. All that we have got to do is to find a substitute fuel for cowdung which they can easily use.

Also they do not know how to keep proper seeds for their next cropping. These officers to whom I have already referred also do not know what seed to procure for the cultivators. I have personal experience of the procurement of seeds. Some agricultural officers procured thousands of maunds of seed which did not produce any results. Those seeds were thrown away, because they themselves did not know whether those seeds were useful or not. Therefore if we want intensive agriculture some intensive programme has to be taken in hand. We should not only look to the long term or permanent methods which we are adopting now. Of course the long term and short term processes must be simultaneous: otherwise we cannot cope with the situation that is before us. But the Grow More Food Campaign is a short term programme and we must have a specified time limit for that. If we fix up a programme for a specified time and apply ourselves strenuously to it we shall be able to have the desired result. For that purpose the man behind the plough should occupy our mind more. If we apply our minds to the difficulties that are before him we can solve them and we can induce him to produce more and more.

There are several difficulties that confront the actual man behind the plough and if we try to solve those problems we will be able to see the desired result. The first and foremost step is that all public men and public institutions should take it to their heart that we are in a national emergency and we should actively take up a programme in hand to solve the difficulties.

**Shri Brajeshwar Prasad** (Bihar: General): Sir, I have to offer a few concrete suggestions to the Honourable Minister for Food and Agriculture. I am not very sure how far the present food shortage in the country can be solved by improved methods of agriculture in the country. I feel that unless the Department of Food and Agriculture is vested with powers over agricultural lands it will not be possible for any Food Minister to solve the problems which confront us. Agricultural land must be brought under central jurisdiction. An amendment of the Government of India Act is necessary before anything can be done to improve the food position in the country.

The second suggestion which I have to offer is that division and fragmentation of land must be stopped and if this is to be done, then our laws of inheritance must be changed. I do not know how far these things are practicable at present but I do not see any other way of doing things.

To come to some concrete suggestions I have one suggestion in view, that the burning of cowdung cakes is a very wasteful practice and the Government must stop it if they want to use this natural fertiliser instead of depending upon foreign chemical fertilisers. I need not elaborate on this point because it is very well known and quite obvious that this natural fertiliser is far superior in value and in result to chemical fertilisers that come to us from abroad.

The other suggestion I have to make is that all the rice mills must be closed down. I do not know whether the Central Government have power to do it but if the present Ministry feels that it has no such power it can come before the House with some specific Bill to that effect. The real problem is that the peasant is not in a position to plough the field and as my friend Mr. Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri pointed out the peasant is disease-ridden

[Shri Brajeshwar Prasad]

The Ministry of Health must wake up to its responsibilities and duties before any improvement can be shown in this direction. Moreover the peasant suffers from lack of protein. He is therefore not in a position to plough the field. He has not got the strength to do it. He requires milk and eggs. I do not know from where those things will come. (*An Honourable Member*: "From cows and hens!") and how he is going to be fed. But I am sure that unless his welfare is attended to he will not be able to plough his land and we cannot grow more food. We are moving in a vicious circle. Unless the farmer is well fed he cannot plough his land and produce more food and unless there is more food he cannot plough his land.

There is one thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister, I have been told on the authority of the Government Chief Whip that the East Punjab Government allowed more than one lakh maunds of gram to rot. This could have been distributed to the other provinces which stood in need of it. The whole thing rotted and went to waste and the Government of Pandit Gopichand Bhargava did not move its little finger to solve the difficulty which confronted the local population. Sir, I have nothing more to add.

**Shri Upendranath Barman**: Sir, this problem of food is such a hydra headed problem that members have spoken on various aspects of it. Before I come to my own amendment which is No. 3 in the agenda, I shall make some observations which are of a general nature as regards the main purpose of the debate today. To my mind the main purpose of the debate on this Grow More Food Campaign is only to judge whether the Central Government with all its paraphernalia and machinery has taken up in right earnest the real problem that faces the country today. From the statement of the Honourable Minister yesterday we come to learn that so far as this Grow More Food undertaking of the Central Government is concerned it extends only to five per cent of the cultivated land in this country. Even as regards that he states that the real responsibility of making it a success lies with the Provinces and the public at large. I judge from that statement that it is a kind of plaintive tone; as if the Central Government has got some idea of making our country self-sufficient in food but that idea is not being imbibed by the public, or the Provincial Governments are not acting up to that idea. May I ask the Honourable Minister and his Departments whether they have drawn up any elaborate scheme for the purpose and whether they have given those schemes to the provinces, province by province giving definite suggestions for working it up; and may I know whether they have judged, from the conduct or action of the different provinces, as to which provinces have acted up to it and which have not? If it is the case of the Central Government that they are lacking in powers under the present Government of India Act, has the Minister in charge ever consulted with his colleagues in the Central Cabinet that such and such powers are needed for the purpose of making this food problem a success, and if so what is the result? There is no denying the fact that the Central Government today enjoys the unqualified support and confidence of the country as a whole, and if in their undertaking, which is of the gravest nature today, they find that the Government of India Act as it is at present is deficient and that they cannot act up to their methods or what seems to be their ideal, then they can easily amend the Government of India Act so that the country may live. There is absolutely no difficulty about that. But if they have not done that, simply to complain before the public who have entire and full confidence in them, is not acting up to the confidence that the public have in them.

[*At this stage Mr. Speaker vacated the Chair, which was then occupied by Mr. Deputy Speaker.* (*Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar*)].

From the statistics that are available to us I find that the present position of the food problem in India is that we have to import from outside crores and crores worth of food grains. Recently difficulties have arisen as regards payment for this purpose. We find that up to 1947 the balance of payments was being met from the Sterling Fund. But since 1947 these sterling balances were of no avail so far as our purchases in dollar countries were concerned. So since that time it was the International Monetary Fund that was being availed of for the purpose of meeting that balance. And we come to learn that even that International Monetary Fund has recently warned us that that Fund is only for temporary assitsance and not for permanent assistance. They have therefore warned us that we should make our own arrangements and not rely upon that Fund. I think that as a result of that we shall not be able to import even that quantity of food which we require to meet our country's requirements even though it might be available in dollar countries. Then what would be the position? I think no more crisis can be imagined than this food crisis where almost thirty four crores of people have to depend upon Government for their daily bread. Once there is a crisis of food in India I do not know to what position we shall come to. There cannot be a greater national emergency than this food emergency in India as at present. And in order to meet that emergency, if the Central Government think that they should assume such powers as are necessary for this so that they can make the policy successful throughout the length and breadth of India, irrespective of Provinces or States, I think they can easily assume the power. The House will be quite willing to give them that power.

Now I shall come to my own amendment in which I have asked the Honourable Minister to consider whether, in order to make our Grow More Food Campaign or our food policy a success, it is necessary to fix a minimum as well as a maximum price for principal food grains in India. My reasons are these. First of all, as I have already stated, the Honourable Minister said that the present Grow More Food undertaking covers only five per cent. of the culturable land in this country. Then what about the remaining 95 per cent. We are practically not tackling it. What are the means so that we can tackle all the hundred per cent of the culturable lands in India? That is the problem of problems. Unless every inch of land in India that can produce some more food can be utilised for the purpose I think this huge problem cannot be solved. My own suggestion is that for that purpose huge amounts of money are not required and they are not also available. But it is necessary to bring about a psychological change in the minds of the agriculturists. What is that? Previous to me Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh and Pandit Bhargava have stated on the floor of this House that agriculturists have sometimes to part with their produce at a much lesser price than the market price. Sometimes huge quantities of food grains are also wasted because of want of procurement by Government at the fair price. What is the result? If the agriculturist does not know that he is assured of a certain price for his produce, he will not devote that much energy nor show that much initiative which is required to grow more.

In addition to this, it is to my mind necessary that in order that agriculture may be considered as a paying proposition in its relationship to industrial or other pursuits every able-bodied man who knows about agriculture must be encouraged to continue in it. Otherwise, they would try to find out jobs elsewhere. This will also take away the initiative and energy required for growing more. If the agriculturist knows that Government is ready to pay him a certain price for his produce, if not more, then he will calculate in his mind and stick to agriculture and produce more. Whatever the percentage,—I think it is five per cent—it will be sufficient, because India is five per cent deficit by its requirements or it may be more. In that case,

[Shri Upendranath Barman]

the agriculturists will devote all his energy in producing more than he produces usually. That will not require tractors or dollar balance for purchase of tube-well machinery. It requires merely incentive in the mind of the people. That can only come about by the awareness that he will not have to depend on the vagaries of the market but the State is there and if he offers his produce to the State it will take it at that price.

I want also a maximum price to be fixed, because there is the question of consumers too. If we give more price to the agriculturists, that necessarily means that the consumers will have to pay more for it. But what is the actual state of things? As Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh has pointed out, we find that the agriculturist does not really get the price at which the consumer purchases. I recently had some experience of the rural area and I can say that the Government procurement price is not at all encouraging to the agriculturist for parting with his produce. Government have stipulated a price, a reduced price. There are certain agriculturists who have to sell more than they ought to, and in their case, after a few months they have to purchase again. The agriculturist who sells his produce at a reduced price has to buy after a few months at more than double the price. I say more than double, because that is the actual state of things in many parts of the country—at any rate, in my part of the country. Necessarily, therefore, the agriculturist is reluctant to part with part of his produce because he knows that he may be landed in difficulty by this Government which is taking away his food from him. The consumers also have to pay much greater price than should be paid according to the purchase price. It is the middleman that really enjoys the full benefit of the labour of the agriculturists and the consumers suffer. If there be a ceiling price fixed by Government from year to year before the agricultural season commences, if there be a minimum and maximum price, then the agriculturist will know that he will get the minimum price at least and the traders and profiteers will know that they cannot sell above the maximum price. Thus there will be no grumbling about this food grain trade. If you do not fix the maximum price, then this grumbling will go on and the consumers will suffer. It will not also enure to the benefit of the growers. To my mind, one of the duties of Government is to ascertain the minimum price that it is prepared to pay to the agriculturist for his produce. In England, in Australia, in America, Government assures the agriculturist a certain price and the agriculturists take to their profession with great zeal and produce more. I submit, Sir, the time has come for Government to consider this matter.

As regards the fixation of price, I will not submit elaborately because it is an extensive problem, but I may suggest that the agriculturists have to invest some capital in their profession. The family unit of five—that is the unit generally accepted—works in its field; there are other costs such as bullocks and manures. All these factors should be taken into consideration and the agriculturist's family should be given a remunerative price which will enable them to lead a decent life. If all these things are assured, the other problems will also solve themselves to some extent and instead of dealing with five per cent. of agricultural land we shall be able to deal with cent per cent of it.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh:** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Resolution we are discussing refers to the policy with regard to growing more food, and there have been very many speeches made on the various aspects of this Resolution. Nobody will quarrel with the plan which is intended to grow more food, although I found it difficult to follow you, Sir, when you mentioned that this was one of the worst legacies which the Ministers had inherited from the past. If there was anything good in the legacy, to which we succeeded I should have thought that it was the scheme of "Grow More Food". There is nothing wrong in the scheme or in the idea just as there is nothing wrong in the basic idea of

controls. The whole question turns on how far it has been possible to make it practicable and economical and whether Government has been able to get from the scheme the benefits that were expected to accrue from it. Similarly about controls. I for one dislike controls. Not that controls are totally bad or are to be wholly abolished, but because of the abominable situation to which they give rise. It was this that created abhorrance in the mind of Mahatma Gandhi who thought that the disappearance of controls at all costs would be a far lesser evil than the evils flowing from the controls when they were operating. We have had several members of this House—including some very old ones—who went to the extent of criticising the idea of Mahatma Gandhi in their zeal for controls. I am not a control-*wala* myself. If anything, I am a anti-control-*wala* and for very good reasons too, because I think that those who are in favour of controls, in their anxiety for the happiness and welfare of a very small fraction of the community, forget that there is a larger mass of people living in the villages—agriculturists and agricultural labourers—for whom controls can never be effective and if controls are worked in the way in which they have been worked in the past, then we will find ourselves in a much worse position every where. So far as grow more food campaign is concerned two important points have already been made. One of them was by Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh and the other by Shri Barman. The whole question of growing more food turns on what you are prepared to pay the agriculturists. Unless you are in a position to make the growing of more food attractive, there is no possibility of increase of production from the land. And unless we do that, there is no possibility of increased production from the land. And here, Sri, I would like to refer more particularly to the part of the country I come from. I come from the Marathi part of C.P. and Berar, and though we hear so much of famine in Gujrat, conditions in my part of the country are not any better. The present-day situation is this, that unless there is some substantial assistance given to the agriculturists, there would be hundreds of acres of land lying fallow during the next season, and nothing will be grown on it. So we have the paradox of the Government spending crores of rupees on bringing under cultivation waste-land and on the other hand we have got the problem of cultivable land lying fallow. My intention in interfering in this debate is merely to point out the gravity of the situation. I am not prepared to blame the Central Government or the Provincial Government. But there is great discontent amongst the people at not getting a proper opportunity to voice their grievances. Conditions in this House, to my mind, are unsatisfactory. There is no proper opportunity to tell the Government and the world and the people of India where exactly the shoe pinches, what is happening under our very eyes and before our very eyes. We have Congress Governments everywhere, and most of them are functioning fairly efficiently. But the dead weight of the majority that we so fortunately have is itself a handicap for many people to speak the truth and to speak it boldly and honestly. And that is the reason why we have a terrible amount of content in the whole country, and I would be very glad if people in responsible positions pay a little more attention to this than before. There has been talk of Communism and everyone wants that India should not suffer in the same manner as many other larger countries which were like India essentially agricultural. But if we do not pay more attention to the people and to the many handicaps and privations from which they suffer, we might be caught napping and we may have to rue the day.

You, Sir, while speaking on the Resolution said that formerly the District Magistrate or the Collector was merely a tax gathering and policing officer. But unfortunately Sir, we are compelled to say that he was doing it far better and discharging even these functions that we do at present. If you examine the figures of expenditure of the Police Department in the various provinces you will find that we are now spending probably five times as much as before. I

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

do not think that is proper. Secondly, on the one hand we spend so much money on Grow More Food, but we are allowing good land to be fallow. Of course we cannot give up the whole scheme of grow more food all at once. That will be suicidal and a waste. But we must take stock of the position and see whether we get the return that we expect. We are told that we have 700,000 tons more of grain and probably at a cost of about Rs. 16 crores. If we work out the interest on this amount and the recurring cost, it will be possible for the Honourable Minister to see whether this is an economic proposition or not. Wherever the Grow More Food Campaign is working effectively, by all means, let it be continued. But wherever waste has been found, it should be discontinued, and money should be found to help the agriculturist to till the land which has not yet fallen waste, but which is likely to fall waste very soon if he is not given substantial assistance.

श्री दीप नारायण सिंह : सभापति जी, मुल्क के लिये बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हम लोगों का ध्यान अब कृषि के महत्व की ओर जा रहा है। मैं पिछले कामों की आलोचना नहीं करूंगा। मेरे पहले जो लोग बोल चुके ह वह इस बारे में काफ़ी कह चुके हैं। मैं एक बात की ओर सरकार का ध्यान ले जाना चाहता हूं। स्कीमें बनाई जाती हैं और बनती रहेंगी लेकिन काम करने मे जो तेजी और ड्राइव चाहिए उसकी हमेशा कमी रह जाती है। उपायों को निकालना चाहिये ताकि काम करने में ड्राइव हो। मैं दो चार सुझाव सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। अगर ये सुझाव काम में लाये जायें तो काम में ज़रूर तेजी आ जायेगी। मेरा अपना ख्याल है कि काम में तेजी आयेगी और खाने के सामानों में अभी जो कमी है उसकी पूर्ति हो जायेगी। इतना ही नहीं, आगे भी हमारे मुल्क में खाने के सामानों की कमी नहीं होगी। मेरे सुझाव इस प्रकार हैं--

१. हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। हमारी जनता बहुत तादाद में कृषि के ऊपर निर्भर रहती है। लेकिन यह एक बड़े खेद की बात है कि कृषि को हम यह महत्व अभी तक नहीं दे सके हैं जिसकी ज़रूरत है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार दुनिया को और हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों को साफ़ शब्दों में बता दे कि उसकी दृष्टि मे कृषि का सवाल एक बुनियादी सवाल है, और सरकार उसे एक बड़े महत्व का सवाल समझती है। इसका ऐलान साफ़ साफ़ होना चाहिये। जहां तक मुझे ज्ञान है इस तरह का ऐलान न हमारी सरकार की ओर से अभी तक हुआ है और न हमारे नेताओं की ओर से, जिनके लिये हमारे हृदयों में काफ़ी इज्जत है और मुल्क में जिनके लिये काफ़ी प्रेम है। बराबर यह कहा जाता है कि कृषि के कामों को ऊंचा स्थान मिलना चाहिये। फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, रेल्वे मिनिस्टर और दूसरे लोगों से कहा जाता है कि वे कृषि के सम्बन्ध के जितने काम या जितने सवाल हों उनको बहुत ऊंचा स्थान

दें । अगर हमारी सरकार कृषि को बुनियादी सवाल करार कर देगी तो कृषि के मिनिस्टर को दूसरे मिनिस्टरों के दरवाजे पर बराबर जाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी ।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं बहुत अदब के साथ सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । कृषि एक प्रधान सवाल है । मैं उसकी प्रधानता को मानता हूं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे मिनिस्टर जो कृषि विभाग के चार्ज में हों उनके हाथों में केवल कृषि विभाग ही हो । दूसरा काम उनके हाथों में न दिया जाय । अन्न खरीदने या अन्न बांटने का काम भी एक बहुत बड़ा काम है । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह काम किसी दूसरे मिनिस्टर के हाथों में हो । जिस मिनिस्टर के हाथ में कृषि विभाग हो उन्हें अपना पूरा पूरा समय कृषि विभाग को ही देना चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि हमारे नेता सूबे की सरकारों को भी समझायें कि वहां भी जो मिनिस्टर कृषि विभाग के चार्ज में हों वे केवल कृषि का ही काम करें । उनके हाथ में दूसरी तरह का काम न दिया जाय । अगर ऐसा होगा तो काम में जरूर तेजी होगी और कृषि के सवाल का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा लोगों के भीतर बढ़ जायगा ।

तीसरा सुझाव जो मैं सरकार के सामने रखता हूं वह बड़े ही महत्व का है । कल बोलते बोलते श्रीमती रेनुका रे ने बताया कि एक सेंट्रल बोर्ड का निर्माण होना चाहिये । मैं उनकी बातों का समर्थन करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि यह सेंट्रल बोर्ड जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाय । सेंट्रल बोर्ड बहुत बड़ा नहीं हो ऐसा मैं चाहता हूं । इसके मेम्बरों की तादाद ११ से ज्यादा न होनी चाहिये । सेंट्रल बोर्ड का काम होना चाहिये स्कीमों को मंजूर करना और यह देखना कि स्कीमों के मुताबिक काम होता है या नहीं । स्कीमों को चलाने में जितनी अड़चनें हों उन्हें ठीक ठीक जानने की कोशिश करना और उनके हल को निकालने का काम सेंट्रल बोर्ड का होना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सेंट्रल बोर्ड की प्रतिष्ठा मुल्क में बहुत ज्यादा हो और उसकी धाक बहुत बड़ी हो । इसलिये मेरी राय है कि इस सेंट्रल बोर्ड के सभापति का स्थान हिन्दुस्तान के प्राइम-मिनिस्टर को दिया जाय । जो कृषि के मिनिस्टर होंगे उनको इस सेंट्रल बोर्ड का उप सभापति होना चाहिये ।

प्रधान को छोड़कर सेंट्रल बोर्ड के जितने मेम्बर हों उनको पूरा पूरा समय सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड के कामों में देना चाहिये । इस तरह के बोर्ड सूबों में भी बनने चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हमारी सरकार सूबों की सरकारों को इस तरह

[ श्री दीप नारायण सिंह ]

के बोर्डों को बनाने के लिये कहेगी तो सूबे की सरकारें ज़रूर बोर्ड बनायेंगी। सूब की बोर्डों को सेंट्रल बोर्ड के मातहत काम करना चाहिये ।

चौथा सुझाव जिसे मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं वह इस तरह का है। गैर आबाद ज़मीन को आबाद करना ज़रूरी है। मैं ज़मीन को आबाद करने के तरीके पर नहीं जाना चाहता । कहीं कहीं छिटपुट ढंग से यह काम किया जा रहा है, इस काम के लिए एक सेंट्रल कारपोरेशन बनाना चाहिये। इस सेंट्रल कारपोरेशन को सब तरह के साधन मिलने चाहिये । यह सेंट्रल कारपोरेशन ज़मीन को आबाद करे और ज़मीन को आबाद रखने के जितने नये तरीके हों उन्हें किसानों को बतलाये । मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के गैर आबाद ज़मीन के आबाद करने के कारपोरेशन सूबों में भी बनाये जायें। सूबों के कारपोरेशनों को सेंट्रल कारपोरेशन के सलाह और विचार से काम करना चाहिये । अगर इस तरह काम होगा तो गैर आबाद ज़मीन आसानी से आबाद हो जायेगी।

पांचवा सुझाव जिसे मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं इस प्रकार है। मैं जानता हूं कि कृषि विभाग के मिनिस्टर के मातहत कौंसिल आफ़ एग्रीकलचर और अनेकों कमोडिटी ( commodity committees) कमेटियां हैं । इन कमेटियों का निर्माण बहुत पहले हुआ था। जब उनका निर्माण हुआ था उस समय की परिस्थिति और आज की परिस्थिति में बहुत हेर फेर हो गया है। ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि इन कमेटियों का फिर से संगठन हो और उनको इस तरह से ठोस बनाया जाय ताकि अपने कामों को आसानी से समय के अनुकूल वे कर सकें। उनको अपने काम को करने के लिए पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये। उनके काम की परीक्षा होनी चाहिये, फल से, न कि उनकी रिपोर्टों से और लम्बे लम्बे नोटों से । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इन कमेटियों का संगठन फिर से हो और उनको ठोस बनाया जाय। एक और भी सुझाव मैं सरकार के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मुल्क में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों की संख्या काफी है। लेकिन अभी भी सभी गांवों में सोसाइटियां नहीं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बात पर हमारी सरकार ज़ोर दे कि तमाम गांवों में कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियां बनें। कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को कृषि के सम्बन्ध के सभी कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल करना चाहिये । मैं चाहूंगा कि कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों के मारफ़त ही कृषि का सारा काम गांवों में होना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो काम में बहुत तेजी होगी और काम होगा। लोग इस बात को जानते होंगे कि अमेरिका में एक एक्सटेन्शन सर्विस (Extension Service) है । इस सर्विस का काम किसानों की ज़रूरत को जानना और उनकी ज़रूरतों को पूरा करने का है। किसानों और कृषि के

विशेषज्ञों के बीच सम्बन्ध कायम कराने का काम भी इस सर्विस का है। यह सर्विस बड़े मोल की है।

हमारे यहां ऐसी सर्विस तुरन्त नहीं कायम हो सकती है, लेकिन अगर कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों से काम लिया जाय तो इनके द्वारा एक्सटेन्शन सरविसेज का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह से हमारे मुल्क में हो सकता है और हमारा काम आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं अब अधिक कुछ न कह कर यह चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार मेरे सुझावों पर और और भी जो सुझाव सरकार के सामने रक्खे गये हैं उन पर विचार करे, लेकिन विचार करने में देर न लगायें। मूल प्रस्ताव में एक इंक्वायरी कमेटी बनाने की बात कही गयी है। मैं इंक्वायरी कमेटी से डरता नहीं हूं। लेकिन मुझे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इंक्वायरी कमेटी अगर बनेगी तो स्वभावतः उसके काम में बहुत समय लग जायगा। सारा मुल्क इंक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की इन्तजारी करने लगेगा और जब तक इंक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट नहीं आयेगी, तब तक चाहने पर भी कोई काम नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि इंक्वायरी कमेटी नहीं बनाई जाय।

*(English translation of the above speech)*

**Shri Dip Narayan Sinha** (Bihar: General): Sir, It is a matter of great pride for our country that the people are realising the importance of agriculture. I will not review the actions done in the past. The honourable members who have spoken before me have commented upon it a lot. I wish to draw the attention of the Government towards one point. Schemes are chalked out and will be chalked out but the initiative and drive required for the working of these schemes is always wanting. Methods must be found out to give proper drive. I beg to place before the Government few suggestions. If these suggestions are followed then the work will certainly be intensified. I do believe that the work will be intensified and the present shortage of food materials will be made up. Not only this but in future also our country will not face food shortage. My suggestions are as follows:

Ours is mainly an agricultural country. A majority of the population depend upon agriculture. But it is a matter of great regret that till now we did not give agriculture the proper importance required. I wish that our Government should declare to the world outside and to the peasants of India that in the eyes of Government the question of agriculture as a question of basic importance, and the Government do consider it an important one. This declaration must be made in clear terms. As far as I know such declaration has not been made either by the Government or by our leaders, for whom we and the people of our country have great respect and love. Since long it has been said that the question of agriculture must get top priority. The honourable Finance Minister, the honourable Railway Minister and other people are requested to give top priority to every thing concerning agriculture. If our Government would declare agriculture to be a basic problem then the Honourable Minister for Agriculture will not have to request the other Ministers again and again.

Very humbly I beg to put my second suggestion before the Government. Agriculture is a basic problem. I acknowledge its importance. Therefore I wish that the Minister incharge of Agriculture must hold the portfolio of agriculture only. He must not be given any other work. Purchase of

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foodstuffs or its distribution is also a major task. I wish that this work may be entrusted to some other minister. The ministry incharge of agriculture should devote his entire time towards agriculture. I would also like that our leaders should suggest to the Provincial Governments also that the ministers incharge of agriculture should devote their entire time towards agriculture. They should not be entrusted with any other work. If this suggestion is acted upon then the work of agriculture will certainly be intensified and the importance of the question of agriculture will clearly be brought home to the people.

The third suggestion that I like to place before the Government is of still more importance. Yesterday Srimati Renuka Ray had suggested the creation of a Central Board. Supporting the suggestion made by her I wish that the Central Board be constituted at the earliest. I wish that the Central Board need not be a very big one. The number of members may not exceed 11. The work of the Central Board must be to approve schemes for the development of agriculture and to see whether work is being carried out accordingly or not. Another work of the Central Board must be to try and find out practical difficulties in the working of these schemes and also to find out the way outs. I wish that the Central Board must be highly honoured and accredited throughout the country. I therefore, suggest that the Honourable Prime Minister of India be appointed Chairman of this Central Board and the Agriculture Minister, its Vice-Chairman.

Except the Chairman of Central Board every other member should devote his entire time in the interest of the Board. Such Boards should be organised in provinces also. I think that if our Government would ask the provinces to constitute such Boards the Provincial Governments will surely organise them. The Provincial Boards should be under the Central Board.

The fourth suggestion that I beg to place before the Government is as follows. It is essential to reclaim waste land. I do not want to discuss the methods of reclaimation. At scattered places this work of reclaimation is being done. A Central Corporation should be instituted to deal with the question of land reclaimation. This Central Corporation should be provided with every possible means to deal with the question. This Central Corporation should reclaim the waste lands and inform the peasants of all the new methods of permanently rehabilitating the land. I would like that such corporations be constituted in provinces also. The Provincial Corporations should act on the suggestion given by the Central Board. If work is done in this manner then the waste lands would easily be reclaimed.

The fifth suggestion that I wish to place before the Government is as follows. I know that the Council of Agriculture and many Commodity Committees work under the Honourable Minister of Agriculture. These committees were constituted long long ago. A great deal of change has taken place in the setting since they were constituted. Hence it is essential that these should be re-organised and be made substantial so that they may fulfil their task in the light of the changed circumstances. They should be given complete authority to carry on their work. The work done by these committees should be judged by the effects and not by reports or long notes. Therefore, I wish that these committees should be re-organised and be made substantial.

One more suggestion I like to place before the Government. The number of Co-operative Societies in our country is quite sufficient, but still in some villages there are no such societies. I would like that the Government should stress up the fact that all the villages should have Co-operative societies. These co-operative societies should be utilized for every work connected with agriculture. I would like that in villages the entire work connected with

agriculture be carried out by these societies. If this is done then the work will certainly be intensified and substantial work will be accomplished. The people might be knowing that there is an Extention Service in America.

The main duty of this service is to ascertain the requirements of the peasants and to carry them out. This service also serves as a connecting link between the peasants and the agricultural experts. This service is very important there. Such service cannot be established in our country at once, but if co-operative societies be utilized then through them work of this Extension Service can be accomplished very successfully in our country and definite progress will be made. Without saying anything more I wish the Government to consider over the suggestions given by me and those given by others, but the Government must not lose time over considerations. In the original resolution a demand has been made for an Enquiry Committee. I am not afraid of any Enquiry Committee. But I believe that if an enquiry committee is set up then naturally it would take much time to do its work. The whole country would wait for the report of the Enquiry Committee and till the time the Report is not out no work will be done however wished. Therefore I wish that the Enquiry Committee may not be set up.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala** (Bihar: General): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of participating in this debate on the subject. We have discussed this matter every year for the last four or five years and the only result has been the appointment of some committee to tell us something which we have to do. Every year we appoint a committee. If during the last five years these committees have not given us data on which we have to work, I am doubtful whether this latest committee is going to do anything better in the matter of giving us data for producing more food. As such, I am not enthusiastic about proposals for appointing Central Boards or high-power committees and the like. If our Ministers who are the best chosen people in the country have not been able to do much, where is the likelihood of any Board, which my honourable friend Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha wants to appoint, succeeding in doing anything? People who have to work are all there. If we want to produce more we should start the work in earnest.

There is one statement in the speech delivered by the Honourable Minister to which I should like to refer. The Honourable the Food Minister said yesterday that the Grow More Food Campaign has not been so unsuccessful as people think it to be, and in support of that he has said that the target of Grow More Food Campaign was five per cent. that is nine lakhs of additional food grains and in place of that nine lakh tons of food grains, we have produced 7 lakh tons of foodgrains. If that is the thing, I say that it is not only not unsatisfactory, but it has attained a good success. But then the whole question is how far these figures are reliable I would request the Honourable the Food Minister, what was the basis on which this target of increase in five per cent. for Grow More Food Campaign was arrived at and how this statistic has been prepared? Sir, what I say, I am saying it from my personal experience. Leave aside the question of big programmes, of having big dams and all those things. When we are connected with the whole world, we have to take up those things in our hands and we have to produce more, so that we do not only meet the requirements only of our country, but we can export outside also. But Sir, so far as meeting the present emergency situation is concerned, I can say that even with the available materials we can have an increase, at least of 20 per cent. Give us any field and have all the operations in that field according to the method in which our people used to do before and you will find, if not 20 per cent. there will at least be additional production of ten to fifteen per cent. My honourable friend, sitting on the other side, Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha was telling me that he has been able to get 50 per cent. more produce only with

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available resources and that I myself, as I have said, have tried these methods. I have taken few pieces of land and on which I have seen that the cultivators have got all the facilities of putting in all the operations, of ploughing, weeding and putting in ordinary manure etc. and the yield in that plot of land was fifteen per cent. more than the adjoining plot where there was no proper timely operation either for want only of this ordinary plough, bullock etc. which they have not got at present. (*Shri Dip Narayan Sinha*: "Fifty per cent. and not fifteen per cent"). I am telling of my experience and my friend, Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha says that he has tried these things only with the available material and that he has been able to show an increase of fifty per cent. production. Sir, the only defect in us is that we are looking only to the big schemes; we do not see as to what the immediate requirements of the cultivators are and whether those requirements can be met by us or not with available resources. If we go for those requirements to our Provincial ministers and to the Director of Agriculture and others, they think that these are things which are not to be taken notice of, because we cannot get anything out of it. Either they think like that or they have not the mind and they have not the approach to take those things into consideration. They are simply accustomed to do file work, and at the end of the year give explanations that because of this thing or that they could not do anything. Sir, in a most humble way, I want to tell the House that if these opportunities are given to the cultivators and if the officers who are there, if they take into their head to meet the needs of the people there, you will find that there is an increase at least of ten or fifteen per cent. if not fifty per cent. as my honourable friend, Shri Dip Narayan Sinha says. (*Shri T. Krishnaswami Bharathi*: "Short supply of most of the materials.") Take the ordinary ploughs. They are broken. They cannot get even a small piece of iron to put that plough right, with the result that they cannot plough their land: they have got no bullocks. We have been crying hoarse that the slaughter of cows and bullocks must be stopped but in vain. (*Interruption*). We put questions in the Assembly whether the Government is aware that so many bullocks are being slaughtered and so many cows are being slaughtered. The reply we get is that these are the functions of the Provincial Governments. Sir, if these things are disposed of in this way, then we do not know where we shall stand. We are importing food, as has been said so many times and I need not repeat at about 130 crores per year. If we import this for four or five years, I do not know and our Finance Minister will know it better as to where we shall stand. Mahatma Gandhi had said that it is criminal to import this food. If we cannot grow and if we cannot produce ourselves, it is better that we die rather than import food from outside and make our country bankrupt.

Sir, the other point which I wanted to bring to the notice of the House is about what my honourable friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said. He has said very rightly that the Provincial Governments should be made responsible to produce their requirements if they have got sufficient land and sufficient facilities with them to produce them. As I have said that even with the land and the facilities which are available to them, they are not taking steps to produce. They think that if there is less food in their province, they will go to the Centre and take their quota: and if the quota is less, they will demand more. Sir, to what my honourable friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said, I wish to add a few things more. I would say that there should be a direction from the Centre to the Provincial Governments, not in the tone in which the Honourable the Agriculture Minister has addressed the meeting of the Ministers in a begging tone as to whether it will appeal to them or not to produce sufficient food in their province. I will just leave it for the purpose of their policy. They should send strict instructions to the provinces that they

must produce so much and the officers under them, their service will depend upon the result they show for the work which has been entrusted to them. (*Shri L. Krishnaswamy Bharathi*: "They will produce it only on paper"). You give one crore of rupees to one province for distribution among the cultivators, for seeds, iron, for digging wells, this, that and all these things. I do not want to quote instances as to what happens with this money. The only thing that I want to tell the Honourable Minister is—I do not know whether he has got power or not to tell the provinces—those officers whom you entrust with this money, you just ask them to show the result as to what has happened with this money and what is the outturn we have got by investing that money either with the cultivator in the form of seeds, in the form of Iron, in the form of ploughs, in the form of cows, in the form of bullocks, etc. and if they cannot give the result, those officers must go. Unless those things are taken in hand very strictly there is no chance of producing more. These are the only two points which I wanted to bring to the notice of this House.

**Shri B. L. Sondhi** (East Punjab: General): What happens to the Minister? Will he also have to resign?

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi** (Madras: General): And the members concerned in the constituency!

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** My honourable friend says that the Minister and the members should also be responsible. I would only say that they should have that much self-imposed discipline on themselves that if they find that they cannot do this work properly they should make room for others.

**Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad** (West Bengal: Muslim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at this fag end of the day, there is hardly any time to deal with this enormous subject. What the country wants today is something to eat, but in response, it is getting commissions, committees, resolutions, amendments, speeches, reports and all sorts of things except food. The whole problem is a question of management. As it has been pointed out already, the Food Ministry has been undermanned. It has not got sufficient strength and push and neither is sufficient attention of the Government as a whole paid to it. I believe, food production should be made a top priority. The entire strength of the Government should be concentrated on it, and I believe that Sardar Patel, who has shown ample capacity for managing big affairs, should have a hand in this. The provinces cannot be controlled, they cannot be integrated. Sardar Patel has integrated so many unmanageable Princes and States and he is the obvious man. I think a man with a whip, a man with drive is what is wanted.

Sir, in the Grow More Food Campaign there are two adverse circumstances which go against growing more food. In fact, the cultivator is not given his proper price. In their procurement policy, the Governments in the Provinces are only willing to pay most inadequate prices—prices much below the market rates—for procurement, and the result is that the cultivator is discouraged and he is not encouraged to produce more. The high cost of cultivation and the rising cost of living leave him no margin to encourage him to produce more. They are in effect asked to grow less food.

The other circumstance is that Provincial Governments are talking of expropriation of big estates as well as those of the poor middle classes. The result is that landed persons—agriculturists—do not allow others to cultivate their lands. They let their lands remain fallow rather than allow them to be cultivated by others so as to prevent them from acquiring rights. "*Begum Aizaz Rasul*: "No, no". This is happening to my knowledge. In West Bengal there is the talk that the actual tiller will get two-thirds of the produce and the owner only one-third. It is also said that lands would be redistributed without any compensation. In these circumstances there has been much difficulty in inducing agriculturists to utilise

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their lands to the fullest extent. There has been a considerable amount of activity by the Communists to work up agitation among the peasants. The harmonious relations between the peasants and the proprietors are being totally shattered. The Government is playing into the hands of the Communists In times of danger like this, we should not talk of expropriation. We should in this emergency, cease to talk of expropriations. The whole nation should be encouraged to make a total all out effort to produce food.

The problem, as I have submitted, requires a strong hand and iron management, and then alone a solution will be reached. In fact, it is a question of push and drive and of getting things done. All the Provinces should be made to produce adequately or suffer because unless we do so, unless we can manage it with a strong hand, the country will soon be faced with a dangerous situation. The electorate is getting restive. People want food. Instead, they are getting resolutions. I submit, this state of affairs, which is picturesquely said to be the legacy of the past Government should stop. This can be stopped just now if we have the practical mind. I submit, that the full strength of the Government should be put to the job and the thing must be resolutely carried through. These are some of the few suggestions that I wished to make.

**Mr. Frank Anthony** (C.P. and Berar: General): I shall submit to the impatience of my friend and not speak for any length of time. As a matter of fact I had no intention of speaking on this subject except that one of my friends from the Congress Party suggested that perhaps there was some need, on a vital subject of this kind, for some frank speaking: and after I had listened to some of the speeches I felt, as my honourable friend, Dr. Deshmukh put it, the result of a dead-weight majority, and the fact that the Whip is usually present in the House has tended to make speeches more apologetic than they should have been.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** We are entitled freely to speak out our minds.

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** As I listened to some back chat from some the back benchers, I felt that there would have been much more plain-speaking if the members felt that they could have said what was in their minds. As a matter of fact, most of the members feel that this resolution itself is colourless in character.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The honourable member may confine himself to speaking out his own mind!

**Mr. Frank Anthony:** I myself feel that this resolution is inclined to be pointless. The subject has tended, like the railway administration, to become a hardy annual. Every year we have had a spate of suggestions, a plethora of plans. The food policy has not failed because of lack of suggestions or for lack of beautiful plans laid down on paper. My own feeling is that the food policy, both in the Centre and the Provinces has failed because of lack of execution. The appointment of another committee, the investigation, the making of recommendations, and the time taken for the Central and Provincial Governments to apply their minds to these recommendations will take so much time that we might be facing either famine conditions or near famine conditions, or even bankruptcy. (*Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi*: "That does not mean that we cannot do anything by investigation?"). If my friend will permit me to develop my arguments, I may succeed in convincing him.

To my mind this food problem is the greatest single problem which the Government is facing today. I also believe it is the greatest single menace to the stability and economy of the country. I am not pointing a finger at the Honourable Minister of Food and Agriculture. As my friend, Thakur Das Bhargava pointed out he is one of those very *shareef* individuals but he has

inherited this legacy of inefficiency and inertia in the Food Department. I have sat here for many years and this food policy has become today a sorry story of platitudes, of excuses, of miscalculations and of over-statements. If we are honest, we will admit that the food position today is worse than it has ever been before. In 1948 the Food Minister set as his target of imports two million tons. That was an over-statement on one side on the side of optimism, it was an under-statement. As a matter of fact, we had to import almost three million tons of foodgrains at a cost of Rs. 110 crores. Today the position is much worse. I believe that for the first half of 1949 the Food Department has set itself the target of two million tons of imports. That means that on this basis we shall have to import for the whole of 1949 about four million tons. If we allow for the miscalculation which occurred in 1948, we may have to import as much as six to seven million tons of food grains.

Sir, my friends in the front benches opposite will have to face this question. Where is the money to come from? The food grains imported in 1948 came predominantly from hard currency areas. It is an accepted fact today that what we are earning from exports to hard currency areas is being poured into this bottomless pit of importing more and more food grains. In 1949 where are we going to get sufficient hard currency to import six or seven million tons of food grains? I was an economist when I was a student. I still read papers and journals by economists and I read the other day that this dollar gap is widening to an alarming extent on account of the import of food grains and that in 1949 we are likely to have a minimum gap of 200 million dollars. My own feeling is that it is a rather conservative estimate, because today we are getting some of our imports from Burma and Siam. Conditions have supervened there which will wipe those countries out as potential sources of supply and this will make it inevitable for us to fall back entirely for our food grains imports on hard currency areas. We all know that because we are pouring this money out of our earnings of hard currency to import food grains we are retarding our development in other vital and urgent directions.

There is another consideration which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. It is not a grotesque consideration. What will happen if this present cold war develops? It may develop in Spring into a shooting war. Where then are we going to import our food grains from? This policy of drift, this policy of inertia, this policy of a hand to mouth existence, of importing more and more food grains to feed a predominantly agricultural country like ours, does it mean that if a shooting war started and we are unable to import our food grains from the North American Continent, millions of our people will have to die of starvation? My own feeling is that the problem is much too frightful to allow the present policy of drift to continue. I want to make it clear, I have the greatest respect for my honourable friend the Food Minister but the problem is too urgent for us to be able to get behind a wall of personal pleasantries or to constitute ourselves in this House into a sort of mutual admiration society. I believe in this figure, which I read somewhere, that we have spent more than 31 crores in this Grow More Food Campaign and it was also stated that the results of that Campaign in terms of the statistics of the Government were not acceptable. In the same article I read that because provincial governments are allowed to carry out their own halting and incompetent policies we are falling down in many of the provinces in the Grow More Food Campaign. I read an article recently. I do not know whether it was correct but it was in an authoritative journal and it said that Bombay faces the loss of 85 to 90 per cent. of its whole wheat crop because of damage from rust. And then this article went on to say in caustic terms that in spite of loud assertions from different provincial governments that they have evolved rust-proof varieties of wheat that is happening in Bombay. It went on further to assert on a fairly authoritative basis that this year we are facing damage from rust all over the

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country to the tune of over ten million tons of food grains. (*Shri T. T. Krishnamachari*: "It was 2½ million tons this morning and it has become ten!"). I head this about three weeks ago. Perhaps we are in a state of decline. My friend on my right has suggested that the problem is a radical one. I say that the suggestions that we have heard in the past two days have been suggestions which we have heard for the past six years. There have been no new plans. We have had plans for the reclamation of cultivable waste-land, we have had plans for sinking more and more tubewells, plans for importing chemicals and fertilisers, plans for getting alternative forms of food. But the stark fact is that our food policy is in a definite state of decline, that it is in a worse position today than it ever has been in the past and I am one of those who also feel that the problem is a radical one. As my honourable friend has said there is something of a conflict of authority between the Centre and the Provinces, that there is overlapping of authority. As my friend on my right has said it is not an ordinary matter. It has assumed proportions of an emergency and a crisis. The Central Government cannot get behind the excuse of intransigence on the part of the provincial governments, the excuse of unwillingness or reluctance on their part to play the game It has assumed such serious proportions as to menace the very stability of our whole economy the Central Government has ample powers under the Government of India Act to assume emergency powers. My friend made a suggestion (which is not one to laugh at) that a person of the stature of Sardar Patel should assume control of this Department. We all know that our Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister are persons who are over-worked and over-burdened but this is an immediate problem, and a vital problem and without casting any reflection on the present incumbent it has been suggested and suggested with all sobriety and respect that perhaps the only immediate answer to this is to ask either a person of the stature of our Prime Minister or of our Deputy Prime Minister to assume immediate control. They alone have the necessary stature, they alone have the necessary prestige and influence to bring the halting, incompetent and intransigent provincial governments to heel. I feel strongly that they alone have the necessary authority and the necessary prestige to give reality and form to all the plans. Our plans do not need any elaboration. They are among the most beautifully conceived plans that have ever been evolved in any part of the world. We want drive, we want prestige and we want coordination. It is only one of these two persons who has the necessary drive, prestige and intransigent.") If my honourable friend had listened to the Honourable Minister' honourable member may be asked to explain, Sir, how the provinces are intransigent.) If my honourable friend had listened to the Honourable Minister's speech he would have heard one long wail that his hands were tied, because of the lack of response from the different provinces. It is tragic that this country which is nothing if it is not an agricultural country should lead a hand to mouth existence, dependent on imports of food grains from abroad which are menacing the whole fabric of our economy.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Sir, I think it will be conceded that when I said at the commencement of my speech yesterday that I hoped that the larger issues involved in the problem, (which is being spoken of as the Grow More Food Campaign) of the place of agriculture in the country's economy would be properly considered the two days discussions, I think, has proved I was right. Apart from any personal aspect of this question I want to state as frankly as possible that if we have not reorientated our attitude as to the place of agriculture in our national economy, testified by the resources placed at the disposal of agriculture both at the Centre and in the Provinces, any other action that you may contemplate will not lead to the success desired. I have tried to show by certain figures (and behind those cold figures there are real facts) that the amount of effort put forth in the other countries, to which we look in

regard to our agricultural development, would indicate that we are exceedingly behind those countries. I will develop this point a little further later on. I will now deal with some of the other preliminary points. I am sure I will not be able to cover all the points that were referred to; still I will make the attempt.

My honourable friend Mr. Anthony gave certain figures. He said that in 1947 we imported 20 lakh tons, later this was increased to 30 lakh tons, and this year still more. But I expected that when we deal with these figures we would deal with them in the actual concrete situation of our country. What happened in 1947 was the fact that from 20 lakh tons we increased it to 30 lakh tons. Was that the only event in the country? We know of the failure of the monsoon in Madras. The fact that Madras produced round about 15 lakh tons less than it needed was the other event. Was Government to say "We shall not import more"? Since Government had maintained its responsibility for rationing, either completely or partially, a part of the population, Government action in importing more was not due to any other factors that were referred to. It was due to the fact, which I have been trying to emphasize and which will have to be considered by the Government now and in the coming years, that large parts of our country—much larger than before 1947—have become dependent upon the uncertainties of the monsoon. It is a fact which we cannot get away from. It is the same fact which has created difficulties for us in this year. This year also, as everybody knows—and I need not repeat—large areas of our country have suffered on account of these uncertainties. The result is that, according to the Provincial reports, the country may produce 52 lakh tons less than last year. On the other hand last year three Provinces, U.P., Bombay and C.P., showed marked increases. C.P. showed as large an increase as 84 per cent in a single year, and Bombay and U.P. round about eight and ten per cent. But in the other Provinces where the monsoon was unfavourable there were deficits, large and small, which shows that when you are dealing with forces of nature, unless you have planned to make your agriculture independent of these vagaries as is being done progressively in other countries you cannot assure results. The entire rice area in Japan is under irrigation. It receives regular supply of water every year. The nation is assured of results and yields. And I will suggest to the House, all personal considerations apart, that these are facts which the country has to face and to deal with. I am trying to emphasize that it is because agricultural development has not been given the attention which it deserves that some of these things are happening.

I have been told that the Grow More Food Campaign has been an utter failure and figures have been quoted from 1943 to 1946 of Rs. 16 crores spent by the Central Government. My honourable friend Mr. Anthony spoke of Rs. 31 crores, which means only the remaining Rs. 15 crores were spent by the Provinces. All of us have criticized the efforts of those years when Section 93 Governments ruled the Provinces and our predecessor Government ruled the Centre. All the propaganda and all the comments of that time have somehow remained in our minds, and we are associating with a new situation, which happens to have the same appellation and name, the characteristics to which we were accustomed in those years. What happened after 1946? Or may I first explain what used to happen before 1946 when Section 93 Governments were ruling the Provinces? The Provinces used to ask for some amount on the ground that they wanted "to grow more food". Food was a very wide and expansive term in those days. And the Centre gave them money without any assurance as to what was the area involved wht was the yield expected, how exactly was it going to give us what we want, what was going to be the outturn. It was only later on in 1947, when the new Government took charge that we began to put up what may be called "definite targets". The Food Grains Policy Committee, which had on it able men both of business and agricultural experience, decided upon this as one of the items that is the 'Grow

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More Food Campaign' and fixed up targets for each year. For the first year, 1947-48, the target, as I said, was nine lakh tons. This covered only five per cent. of the area under food grains in this country. I was asked what about the remaining 95 per cent. With regard to the remaining 95 per cent., large irrigation works were one solution. Progressive development of this Grow More Food Campaign from year to year for the next five years was another step. That means in the next year an additional quantity of land was to come under cultivation under the special effort which was supported by the Centre. Besides that, as I will refer to later on, dealing with 95 per cent of our land is impossible unless we make one fundamental change—and that is in our outlook on this question of agricultural production. I was told that as against the target of nine lakh tons only seven lakh tons was produced and that this was not commensurate with the expenditure. We from the Centre granted three crores of rupees and more, but the actual amount which could be utilised by the Provinces, because of numerous handicaps to which I have referred, was only one crore of rupees and the Provinces spent another one crore of rupees. In the Provinces there are responsible Legislatures and the Ministers function under the Legislatures. They equally risked their one crore of rupees and out of the investment of two crores of rupees, seven lakh tons were produced. Even at the rate of ten rupees a maund it will be Rs. 20 crores worth of additional grain produced. Even if these figures were undependable and wrong by 50 per cent.. still ten crores of rupees worth of additional grain was produced by the expenditure of these two crores of rupees. What I wish to suggest is let us not, in dealing with the Grow More Food Campaign, be under the delusion that the Grow More Food Campaign, based on one crore of rupees aid from the Centre, dealing with five per cent. of the area, was to overcome the entire food deficit of the country. It is because of the association somehow of the idea that the Grow More Food Campaign is going to solve our entire food problem that this feeling that we have not achieved enough has arisen. If on the contrary we deal with it realistically there would not be that feeling of pessimism that there has been failure of this effort. Apart from the actual results of this effort it was never intended to deal with the whole problem. It is no use my paying a few rupees to go to Bombay if the train will only take me twenty miles. It is clear that the problem of food with regard to the whole of the country cannot be handled by this effort.

A number of suggestions have been made and I will briefly deal with them. The Deputy Speaker made a suggestion that in India we are producing only 700 lbs. per acre whereas they are producing 3,000 lbs. in Japan and elsewhere This is a fact which I think is fairly well known and this is a fact which everybody regrets and this is a fact which everybody likes to remedy, but the question is "How."

Take another matter, that subsidies which were being given were not being properly utilised and that we should use them through cooperatives. That means that there should be cooperatives all over the country reaching the villages, through which we should carry on not only the work of giving subsidies but if we want to achieve any results, we should also do other things, *e.g.*, marketing.

Suggestions were made that we should see that healthy seeds are distributed. Everybody would agree, but distribution of healthy seeds over lakhs of villages is really a problem.

Then it was suggested that we should carry on research and see that the results of research reach the villages. That means that the results of research have to reach all these lakhs of villages scattered all over the country. In a country like Japan they have as many as 400 stations scattered throughout the country. It is these 400 stations which supply the link between the Govern-

ment, the research institutes and the cultivator.

I had valuable suggestions from my honourable friend Shri Shiva Rao. He also suggested that we must secure the cooperation of the cultivators. It was the same note struck by my honourable friend Pandit Kunzru. Government has to secure the cooperation of the cultivators. The cultivators are scattered in lakhs of villages. Unlike industrial production which is centred in a few hundred factories controlled by a few hundred people dealing with men who are handling automatic machines, agriculture is an industry which is scattered far and wide into the villages of the country.

I was given an illustration by my honourable friend Mr. Jhunjhunwala that the experience of one particular farmer was that he was able to secure 50 per cent. extra yield. How was it? It was the result of the coupling of intellect with land. That means, men who understood what exactly had to be done to deal with an agricultural problem.

**Shri B. P. Jhunjhunwala:** No, Sir. The intellect was also there. The thing was that the other cultivator who was ploughing the same kind of land had not the same facilities. His plough was broken. He had no bullocks. He had no fertilizers. If that could be supplied, then....

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am coming to that. That means that all the operations were performed. Now, the performing of operations means the provision in each field or most fields of our country of all these facilities. I want to suggest to you that the one missing link which came in the way of agricultural development in America and England and which was supplied later has yet to be supplied in our country. It was what was called the "extension service". Numerous men trained in agriculture were placed at the disposal of the agriculturists; numerous non official organisations in America and England created the link between the Agriculture Department and the cultivator, understanding his difficulties, helping to supply him all that he wants and needs, carrying to him the results of research. It was this fundamental missing link which when supplied gave in America and the United Kingdom the results which we are seeing today, whereas in this country the man power necessary is not available. One of the main things that was discussed at the Conference in September was to supply this link which will connect the Government and the agriculturists, whether through non-official organisations or through official organisations. But I am certain of the fact, having dealt with the problem for a year, that unless in the provinces and also in the Centre we place far more man power for the development of agriculture, we are up against serious difficulties. No one has pictured more definitely and emphatically the urgency of development of agriculture of the urgency of solving the food problem than myself, and I fully realise the need for emergent action. That is why in my speech at the commencement also I said that it will give the House an opportunity of dealing with some of the larger issues which are behind this problem.

A few other suggestions were made which I think I must refer to. One was about the Board for Reclamation. I have no doubt that whether for reclamation or other agricultural operations some kind of special quick-acting machinery is necessary and I want to assure Shrimati Renuka Ray that this would be one of the points that would have to be considered and some solution found.

Suggestions were made by Prof. Ranga with regard to Agricultural Finance Corporation. I do not know how far the tremendous amount of funds necessary for this kind of organisation would be available, but I can understand the development of the cooperative credit organisation and through it trying to improve the needs of the situation.

Reference was made to the wheat rust scheme by my honourable friend Mr. Kunzru. I want to inform him that probably the information on which

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he was relying was old, because last year we have actually sanctioned Mr. Mehta's scheme and at Nilgiris, Simla and two other places in the hillsides the wheat rust proposals of Mr. Mehta are being tried and a large scheme is before the Standing Finance Committee for its sanction.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** Are all the hill areas going to be controlled or not?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Those areas are going to be controlled and the peasants have been given compensation and they have been asked not to cultivate those areas.

Suggestions have been made with regard to accuracy of statistics. It was proposed that we might follow the scheme which the Director-General of Health followed in regard to health statistics. I think there is a fundamental difference between health statistics and agricultural statistics for this reason, that when university students are sent to the agriculturists to ask as to what the yield is this year and what it was last year, it is a question which is entirely different from any question relating to health. Some how the traditions of the old government have made our people suspicious as to enquiries into their economic condition, and unless the workers are very familiar with the peasents, and unless they have lived among them and won their confidence it is not easy to secure from the cultivators any data with regard to their production, and financial positions. Somehow they fear procurement or some extra taxation or some other move on the part of the authorities. Therefore, it is not possible to send university students down to lakhs of our villages and stay there long enough to secure adequate data in regard to agricultural production. (*Shri B. L. Sandhi*: "Are Government servants more reliable in this respect?") No. What being devised is to have the method known as the random sample survey. That is a method based on statistical science and it has been used in many countries and has been in use in Bengal for the last four years. That is the method which the Agricultural Department has been using with regard to one or two crops in one or two selected districts in each Province, and the proposal is to extend this system to all the crops and to the States and Provinces also. And this matter is also being discussed with the Finance Ministry. The expenditure involved is about Rs. 30 lakhs, as far as the Centre is concerned. It covers the entire country and all the crops and is considered to be a great necessity if we have to base any of our planning on scientific lines.

What I was wishing to place before the House is that unless two or three fundamental things happen, we will not be able to solve our problem of either food production or adequate agricultural production. One of these things is the availability of resources in men and money, to be placed at the disposal of agriculture, whether in the provinces or in the Centre. I do not suggest that there is any conflict between the Centre and the provinces. If there is any impression that there is any conflict, I am afraid that it is a wrong impression. But the fact is that agriculture being a provincial subject, naturally the functioning in regard to agriculture takes place in the provincial field; and all of us who have experience of dealing with various questions know that we must secure the willing cooperation of the provinces in any plan that the Centre may have, and without that willing cooperation nothing is possible. The question is how to deal with a situation in which public opinion somehow, and the House here also, hold the Centre responsible, where the functioning almost entirely is in the provincial sphere. That is the problem that has to be seen to. There is no question of conflict between the Centre and the Provinces. (*Shri Deshbandhu Gupta*: "What about the Centrally Administered Areas?") There it is comparatively easy because the Provincial authorities there are a little more subordinate to the centre, *i.e.*, Delhi and Ajmer.

The other point that I was trying to make out is that unless this living extension service between the cultivator and the government is set up, we will not at all be able to make any progress. Whatever schemes, whatever steps or whatever measures may be adopted, unless this link which was supplied in America, in England and in Japan, unless this link is supplied in this country, there is no possibility of our overcoming our deficits. (*Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi*: "We have it in Madras".) Yes there is something in Madras, but even there it is not adequate enough, as we have seen from the speeches of some Honourable Members here.

There is one other point which I wish to place before the House, in support of what I have said. (*Shri Mahavir Tyagi*: "Have you got some scheme to supply this link?") That is what I am suggesting. Unless there is the supply of more men and more money, unless there are thousands of workers either official or non-official, linking these research centres and the government headquarters with the villages, which means that unless our budgets are re-oriented and revised, unless in the Provinces and in the Centre we allot much more funds for agricultural development, it is not possible to make any advance.

**Shri Mahavir Tyagi** (U.P.: General): But we want to know whether you have made up your mind to do it now during this year.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** Well, I am coming to that also. Unless opinion both in the Provincial and the Central Legislature feels the urgency of re-orientating its attitude towards agriculture and agricultural development it is going to be difficult. My Honourable friend Mr. Kunzru made a reference to industrial development and agricultural development. I wish to say that in the present situation in India, even industrial development....

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh** (Bihar: General): May I know whether you are going to submit a scheme in the budget which we are required to support, and which we can now say we shall support ?

**Shri L. Krishnaswamy Bharathi:** Sir, is the honourable member in order in addressing the Minister direct ?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I am at present only trying to say that we should have a certain attitude towards the problem of agricultural production and many of the difficulties that we face to-day will be solved when that attitude comes to be adopted. I would say that in the present situation in the country, agricultural production may have to be attended to as a matter of even greater priority than industrial development. After all industrial development will progress only to the extent that there are purchasers for the industrial products. Unless it is suggested that industrial products must find purchasers largely in the urban areas, it is inevitable that industrial production if it is to be continuously progressing must find purchasers in the large mass of our people who are in the rural areas. Secondly, if our standard of living is to be increased, it is the standard of living also of the agricultural masses, and their standard of life and their purchasing power are linked up with much greater agricultural wealth being available to the rural people. Therefore, unless we give greater priority to agricultural development, it is not possible to go beyond a certain limit with regard to industrial development (Hear, hear).

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** There has been no industrial development.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** What I am saying is that a much larger amount of money and men are necessary for agriculture than are available at present.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga** (Madras: General): You must increase the purchasing

power off the peasants in order to purchase your industrial goods.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I find, Sir, that it is nearly time, and I will not be able to refer to numerous suggestions that have been made in the House.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** If the Honourable Minister can finish in ten minutes, we may sit longer.

**Shri B.L. Sondhi:** If the Honourable Minister has to announce any good policy of Government, we are here.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Honourable members want to know, perhaps what the policy of the Government is.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I find that there is a feeling that I should state exactly what the Government's policy is with regard to the main demand. I wish to inform the House that the discussions during these two days have clearly pointed out that the coordination of more than one Department is necessary for a proper and early solution of this important problem. Government, therefore, intend to have this whole problem reviewed at a very high level and consider what measures and machinery should be set up so as to lead to speedy and effective action. The Grow More Food Campaign will also come in this review. So also will the other suggestions made by the honourable members here.

5 P. M.

**Shri H. V. Kamath** (C.P. and Berar: General): How long will the examination take?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I do not think it will take more than a few weeks.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** What is the precise meaning of the words 'high level'?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** The question would be considered by Members of the Cabinet, or a Cabinet Committee.

**Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri:** Next time it will be 'higher' level. Why not go the highest level now?

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** If it is felt that the announcement I have made is not satisfactory, I should like to know.

**Shri Mahabir Tyagi:** It is quite satisfactory.

**The Honourable Shri Jairamdas Doulatram:** I hope therefore that the resolutions would be withdrawn.

To one point I have not made any reference. One honourable member suggested that we should have an arrangement whereby the prices of foodgrains could be fixed. What I feel is that if we go deeper into this proposal, we shall have to take the responsibility on behalf of the Government for purchasing huge quantities and storing and preserving them. That is a suggestion which was made by some Members of the Krishnamachari Committee. That may be considered. In principle it is quite sound. But with regard to its practical implications, I do not think it is possible to make any commitments at present.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** May I take it that the general sense of the House is that both the resolutions will be withdrawn?

**Honourable Members:** Yes, Sir. Ask the Movers, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am asking them. What about the first resolution. Is Dr. Mono Mohan Das withdrawing it?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das** (West Bengal: General): I think myself fortunate that my resolution has been able to draw such a great amount of attention from the Honourable the Food Minister as well as from the honourable members of this House. I also thank the Chair as well as the House for devoting two days to its discussion.

**Shri L. Krishnaswami Bharathi:** Is the honourable member in order in making a speech at this stage when he is withdrawing his resolution?

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** As the Whip of the Government party who is also the Honourable the Deputy Minister. . . I stand corrected.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** A speech is not permitted when a motion is being withdrawn.

**Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru:** I rise to a point of order. The Chair observed that the Mover is not allowed to make a speech. I want to know whether he is entitled to give a reply or not.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari** (Madras: General): He is absolutely entitled to give a reply.

**Prof. N. G. Ranga:** Any member who has moved a resolution is entitled to make a reply either for withdrawal or for acceptance.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I have heard both the point of order and the explanations.

**Shri M. Tirumala Rao** (Madras: General): I want to draw your attention to a ruling given yesterday that the mover of a resolution is not entitled to make a second speech.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I am obliged to honourable members for their advice. I find that any person who is the mover of a resolution and wants to withdraw it, can make a brief explanatory statement as to why he withdraws. There is no meaning in a member moving a resolution and then without assigning reasons saying 'I am withdrawing'. It is open to the House not to give him leave to withdraw. Therefore the House has to be satisfied if the withdrawal is to be allowed. Therefore I would request the honourable member to be very brief.

**Dr. Mono Mohan Das:** As the Chief Whip of the party who is also our State Minister has informed me that this problem of food shortage is going to be considered and discussed at Cabinet level, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw the resolution?

The Resolution was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** As the resolution has been withdrawn the amendments relating to it lapse.

**Honourable Members:** There is Mr. Sidhva's resolution.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** I cannot ignore Mr. Sidhva.

**Shri B. K. Sidhva:** I am not at all satisfied with the reply of the Honourable Minister. I only wanted a dead line to be fixed for stopping the import of food worth 130 crores at a loss of 30 crores to the State every year. No indication of it has been given by the Honourable Minister. This is not a short term policy. I am not satisfied. But, as he says that there is going to be high-level consultation and that something substantial may be done, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Has the honourable member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

The resolution was, by leave of the Assembly, withdrawn.

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The amendments relating to it also lapse.

*The Assembly then adjourned till a Quarter to Eleven of the Clock on Monday, the 7th February, 1949.*